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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SPEECH BY FRENCH PRESIDENT.

PARIS, June 26.

President Poincare presided at a banquet in honour of President Wilson, the plenipotentiaries and delegates. Toasting Mr. Wilson, he paid tribute to the high spirit of justice wherewith the peace treaty was drafted. Henceforth unbreakable bonds would unite the nations which had co-operated in drafting this charter of right. He emphasised the necessity of a continuance of this unity in order promptly to conclude the negotiations with Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria, and to control the execution of the treaties, because the delegates had not been meeting so many months merely to obtain possession of a scrap of paper. Scuttling warships, burning French flags, and strange reports from Poland, were scarcely signs of repentance or improvement. Real peace would only be attainable by continuous creative work on the part of the Allies collectively.

[Two parts missing.]

Replying to President Poincare, President Wilson said one portion of their work was finished but the other part, had only begun. They had not established a formula for peace but had drafted a plan for co-operation which would extend and strengthen in future. They would remain friends and co-operate in common tasks which would awaken common ideas regarding the duties and rights of every race and nationality. If they realised this aim they would attain a great result. Nations formerly signed temporary contracts. To-day the contracts were in the form of a permanent association. The nations must league themselves together in order to make it impossible for any nation to unchain such a calamity as the recent war.

THE TURKISH CASE.

ALLIES' ANSWER.

[For other part of this message see Earlier Telegrams.]

The whole course of the war wherein protestant Germany, catholic Austria, orthodox Bulgaria, and moslem Turkey were banded together to plunder their neighbours, exposes the hollowness of the plea. The only flavour of deliberate fanaticism was the massacre of christian Armenians by order of the Turkish government. Damadferid's statement as regards the Turkish slaughter of moslems only served to show there was little evidence of sectarian animosity by any government. There was no evidence whatever so far as the Entente powers were concerned. Nothing had since occurred to modify this judgment. Every man's conscience had been respected. Places sacred to memory had been carefully guarded. States and peoples who were mohammedan before the war are mohammedan still. Nothing touching religion had been altered except the security wherewith it may be practised and this wherever Allied control exists had certainly been altered for the better.

"If it be replied that the diminution of the territories of a historic moslem state must injure the moslem cause in all lands, we respectfully suggest that in our opinion this is an error. To the thinking moslems throughout the world the modern history of the government enthroned at Constantinople can be no source of pleasure or pride." The reply concludes by suggesting that the Turk in happier circumstances and less complicated and difficult conditions, with the evil tradition of corruption and intrigue severed and perhaps for gotten, should add lustre to his country and his religion by other qualities than the courage and discipline he had always so conspicuously displayed. If Damadferid were able to initiate the intensive economic and intellectual culture to which he had referred he would deserve and certainly receive all the assistance the Allies were able to give.

CRICKET.

LONDON, June 28.

Kent beat Lancashire by ten wickets. Surrey beat Oxford by an innings and 47. Cambridge beat Sussex by an innings. Notts beat Yorkshire by six wickets. The Australians beat Northants by 196. Hampshire v. Gloucester was drawn.

A BIT OF NEWS.

PARIS, June 28.

The German delegates arrived at St. Cyr and motored to Versailles.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JOB FOR BRITAINS ABROAD.

LONDON, June 27.

In the House of Commons at question time, Sir A. Steel-Maitland said valuable assistance had been rendered the German government by commercial and other information from German residents in foreign countries. British diplomatic representatives were inquiring with regard to the possibility of encouraging similar institutions amongst British residents in foreign countries and a committee had been established in order to examine this and kindred questions. It was certainly a policy of the oversea trade department adequately to support the Chambers of Commerce abroad. The whole question of the better utilisation of all forms of organisation of British citizens abroad was one of the subjects referred to the committee.

RIOTS IN GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, June 27.

Government troops are occupying Hamburg city undisturbed. There were 42 killed and 116 wounded in the recent street fighting. There were 5 killed and 24 wounded in the rioting at Frankfurt on Oder. Martial law was proclaimed and order restored. Disturbances in northern Berlin revived. Four were killed and a number wounded. A bomb exploded outside the building where the negotiations between the railwaymen and the government were proceeding. The building was damaged but there were no casualties. The government refused to accede to the men's demands.

A HITCH BEFORE THE SIGNING.

VERSAILLES, June 27.

M. Duxita, the secretary to the conference, this evening handed to the German delegation a letter from M. Clemenceau certifying that the treaty to be signed is the identical text submitted on June 16. The delegates yesterday demanded an opportunity to compare the two texts before signing. This would have required several days. M. Clemenceau's certificate meets the objection.

BUDAPEST.

COPENHAGEN, June 26.

Hundreds, mostly passers by, were killed or injured in the fighting at Budapest. There were numerous collisions in the streets between the Soviet troops and the White Guard. Fighting was still proceeding yesterday. Commander-in-Chief Boehm is appointed foreign commissary and Bela Kun deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army.

COPENHAGEN, June 28.

The counter-revolution is completely suppressed. A reign of terror is proclaimed, involving the hanging of counter revolutionaries and the shooting at sight of those caught with arms.

A counter-revolution broke out recently at Kaloesa. Ex-officers formed a White Guard among the rural population and disarmed the Red Guards. They arrested the workers' councils and shot the president of the local party organisation. The people's commissary suppressed the revolt after three days of hard fighting. Resistance was particularly bitter at Dunapataj, where the whites had two guns and three machine-guns. They were only overcome after five hours of hard fighting and left 300 dead on the field. The leaders of the White Guard fled to Serbia.

TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.

PARIS, June 27.

The Austrian treaty is nearly completed. The clauses will be ready next week.

IRISH AMERICANS.

PARIS, June 28.

The Irish-American delegation has issued a statement that as far as the peace conference is concerned the Irish question is left on the sands. Dunne sails on Saturday and will be replaced by another Irish-American delegate, Murphy, a well-known New Yorker.

SILVER.

LONDON, June 28.

Silver is quoted 53⅛ to 53¼, with some American selling. The market is quiet.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

NOT YET PEACE.

TREATY MUST BE RATIFIED.

LONDON, June 27.

Reuter learns that the peace treaty will not be operative for about a month, as it must be ratified by the parliaments of the respective countries concerned. The present war measures, including the blockade, will continue during the interim.

THE SOUTHPORT CONFERENCE.

INDUSTRIAL ACTION TO KILL MILITARY CONSCRIPTION.

LONDON, June 27.

The labour conference passed a resolution recommending the Trade Union Congress and Triple Alliance to take immediate industrial action to abolish military conscription in the United Kingdom.

LONDON, June 27.

The labour conference at Southport, by 1,893,000 votes against 935,000, passed a resolution urging the Trade Union Congress to take steps to prepare for industrial action in order to compel the government to cease operations in Russia.

THE EX-CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, June 27.

There is no official confirmation of the flight of the ex-Crown Prince from Holland.

PARIS, June 27.

The Council of Four decided to direct the attention of the Netherlands government to the possible important consequences of the escape of the ex-Crown Prince if true, and to request the government to keep a closer watch over the ex-Kaiser.

THE HAGUE, June 27.

It is officially reported that the ex-Crown Prince is still at Wieringen.

FOO AND.

PARIS, June 27.

The Council of Four has granted Poland permission to use General Haller's army.

TO ASSURE FRANCE.

PARIS, June 27.

President Wilson has intimated his readiness to sign a treaty carrying out the arrangement whereby Anglo-Americans are to go to the assistance of France in the event of a German menace. If the treaty is not ready for signature before his departure, he will authorise Mr. Lansing to sign on his behalf.

ARS LONGA, BELLA BREVIS.

PORTRAIT PAINTER INNOCENT OF POLITICS.

LONDON, June 27.

A judicial committee has found nothing to justify the revocation of the naturalisation certificate of the famous protrait painter Laszlo, whose temporary internment during the war created a sensation. Lord Selborne and Mr. Chamberlain gave evidence in favour of Mr. Laszlo.

LIBAU.

COPENHAGEN, June 27.

By order of General Gough the German troops left Libau.

The former Ulmanis ministry is reinstated.

The local authorities yesterday arranged a solemn ceremony for the razing of the monument of William the Second, erected in 1915 on the occasion of the capture of Libau. General Gough was present. Twenty thousand demonstrated in the most joyful way. They cheered the Anglo-French American mission.

THE FIRE ON "MANILA MARU."

The fire aboard the s.s. "Manila Maru" of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which broke out while the vessel was 1,000 miles off Cape Flattery, bound for Seattle with a cargo valued at G.$2,000,000, and more than 200 passengers, started in a shipment of matting in No. 5 hold.

The port and starboard shaft tunnels and a number of plates were buckled by the heat and repairs costing approximately G.$5,000 will have to be made to the ship in Japan. Rice valued at G.$40,000, peanuts worth Y.17,200 and shipments of goods, cotton goods and other freight were destroyed by the fire and water. Oil barrels worth G.$60,000 which were in the hold were saved by submerging them.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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A SPEEDY & SURE CURE
FOR
PRICKLY HEAT.
Our PRICKLY HEAT LOTION, prepared according to the formula of one of the present day Professors of Tropical Medicine.
Instantly Allays Irritation and Cures after a few applications.
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QUALITY,—VARIETY—PERFECTION.
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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
Please notice The Breezy Garage is giving Special quotations with the latest and newest design CARS ON HIRE for the coming Season.
CHANDLER - 7 passengers $8.00 per Hour.
HUDSON SUPER SIX 7 " $7.00
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Wise patrons never go wrong once they decide to patronise us. Weekly or monthly trips can be arranged at the Office.
OUR MOTTO
Drink less patent medicine and take more motoring.
THE BREEZY GARAGE,
81, Des Voeux Road Central,
Opposite Central Market.
'Phone 2400.
Just landed a large stock of Goodyear and Goodrich Tyres and Tubes at lowest prices. Sizes 34 × 4 and 32 × 4.
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Proprietor and Manager.

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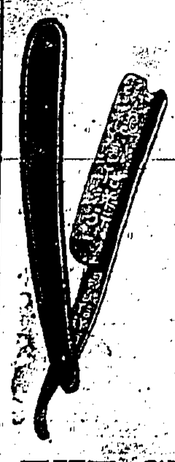
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A High grade steel product.
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INTIMATIONS.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The BIG COURSE at FANLING will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, July 3rd, until further notice. The nine hole relief course will remain open.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have admitted ALFRED DAVID HUMPHREYS as a partner in our firm as from the First day of January 1919.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

Hongkong, July 1, 1919.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese races desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily at the PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

WISEMAN'S

delicious

ICE CREAMS

in various flavours can be sent out ready for serving

for

PICNIC, TIFFIN

or

DINNER PARTIES.

From $2.00 per quart.

D. M. GOODALL, Manager.

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SCOTLAND:—FRED. L. SIMONT, 8 *North St. David Street, Edinburgh.*

PARIS AND EUROPE. MAYENCE FRERS & Co., 18 *Rue de la Grange. Batelière, Paris.*

NEW YORK:—T. B. BROWNE, Ltd. Æolian Hall, *West 42nd Street*, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, *San Francisco.*

FOOCHOW:—BROCKET & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, *Melbourne and Sydney.*

CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARIES Co., *Colombo.*

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—KELLY & WALSH, LTD., *Singapore.*

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We have just received a large consignment

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CHEESE! CHEESE!

We offer for sale

AMERICAN CHEESE.
POTTED "
FRENCH "
COULOMMIER "

Cheese is rich in protein and butter fat hence an important and valuable food.

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PEACE CELEBRATION

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JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

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PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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V.O.S.

(PARLIAMENT BLEND)

FINEST LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR WHISKY.

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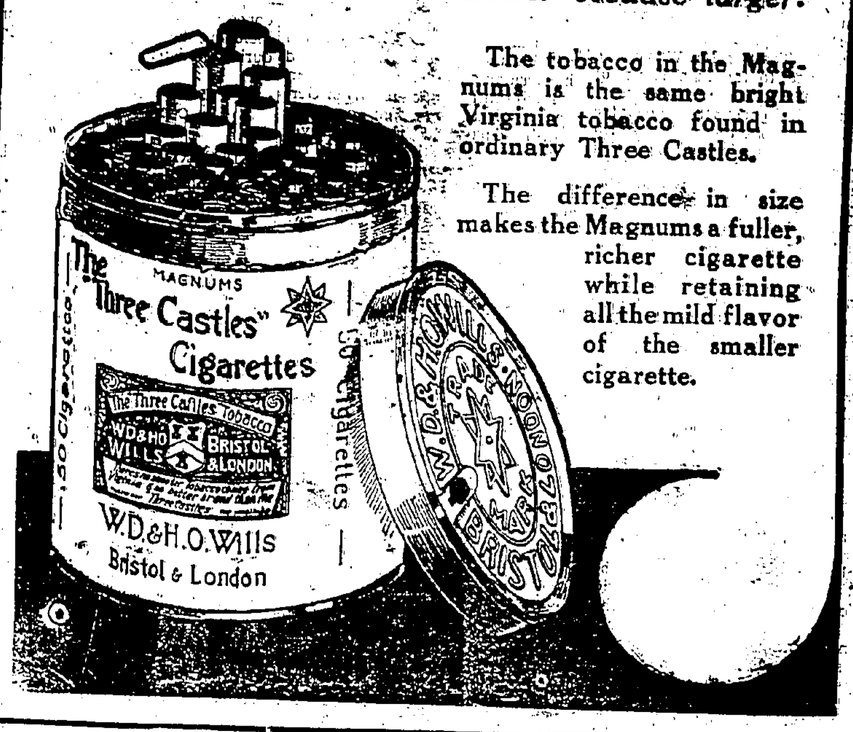
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

"The Three Castles"

Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

Better because larger.



The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in ordinary Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

THE DECAY OF MANNERS.

"It is common complaint today that the war seems to have made a wreck of public manners, at any late in London. The brutal struggle that goes on every day for trains and buses is a disgrace to civilisation," says the *Morning Post*."

BETTER THAN THE BARREL ORGAN.

Chief Petty Officer George Samson, V.C., of Carmonstie, Scotland, who, failing to find employment, threatened to play a barrel organ outside Buckingham Palace unless he was given work, has volunteered for service in Russia.

WHO WOULDN'T BE MARRIED?

"In a crowded carriage on the Hampstead Tube, a young woman with a wailing infant in her arms had to stand in the park, while seats all round her were occupied by youths puffing cigarettes or gnawing sweetstuff. The only notice the weary young mother attracted was from a group of girls who laughed at the baby's screaming, and laughed still more when one of them merrily exclaimed, 'Who wouldn't be married?'"

THE DUKES AT THE BAR.

"It would be difficult to imagine an incident in the social history of England more significant than the calling to the bar of the Coal Commission of the peer mine-owners, bringing the title-deeds of their mining royalties," says the *Daily News*.

"In England, during the past generation, the people have been coming into power, not by way of cataclysmic change, but in the main quietly, almost without observation.

"To those who are able to estimate its bearings, the incident stands as a landmark in our national development."

ABOUT WORK-MARRIAGES.

"Now that so many women have entered industry, they naturally meet the men already there, or returned after demobilisation. So they 'inevitably' choose their life-partners in the office.'

"Why should they not" asks the *Sunday Pictorial*.

"We fail entirely to see why a work-marriage (so to call it) should not be also a love-marriage, and therefore as 'romantic' as the hasty match.'

"It is lasting love, true sense of companionship and ascertained similarity of tastes that make the only romance worth having. There is no better test for two people's power to live together than their power to work together."

LADY'S ODD HIGH-LEGGED BOOTS.

Judge Sir Alfred Tobin at Westminster County Court had a pair of lady's high-legged patent boots placed on the desk before him in order to decide on a woman's claim against the maker.

It was alleged by a young woman, who described herself as a "wine filler," that the boots were not a pair, and that one pinched her.

Sir Alfred, looking at them critically, said: "At a glance one can see that they are odd boots: the heel of one is wider than the other."

The judge awarded the young woman £2 16s. 6d. against an Oxford-street boot maker.

JUMPING FROM PLANE TO PLANE.

A Chicago telegram says that Lieutenant Ormer L. Locklear, an American aviator, who has performed the feat of leaping from one aeroplane to another while in full flight, declares that it is all very simple:—

"When my pilot is running smoothly at nothing less than 5,000 feet, I climb down to the axle of the ground wheels under the plane, and I sit there and wait for the second machine to fly under me.

"When it is directly under me, and both machines are going virtually at the same speed, I drop about two feet. One foot slips instantly under an iron support for an exhaust pipe. Then I grab it with my hands. That's all—if you do it perfectly."

STAY-AT-HOME CLERGYMEN.

The Rev. T. Iliff Robson, vicar of Little Dunmow, Essex, who has returned after serving with the Forces in Italy, writing in his Parish Magazine, states:—

I do not make light of the work the clergy have done, through the length and breadth of the land, to help on our victory in the war. But I believed strongly, and my experience the last 15 months has made me believe more strongly, that the Church has lost the greatest possible opportunity by not sending off all able-bodied and able-minded clergy to do their part in the war, just like everybody else.

They could have formed R.A.M.C. battalions, or done many other things. When it came to forming the great Women's Naval and Army Services, surely a host of stalwart clergy could have been made use of too?

It was in no light-hearted or hasty spirit that I offered my humble services to the War Office, and I have never for a moment regretted doing so, even if some of the work of the parish may have suffered for a time.

A WIDOW'S CRY FOR VENGEANCE.

A novice in "Inemory of Gunner Robert Walker; by his widow, stating that he had been "sacrificed for a callous and unjust country," and calling upon Heaven to avenge his children, appeared in two or three Scottish newspapers, and the matter was raised in the House of Commons.

Sir L. Worthington Evans, Minister of Pensions, said the facts were that Walker was sent to hospital six days after he joined the Army in 1917, and he died, four days later, from delirium tremens resulting from alcoholism. He did not wish to give these facts, but the issue of the memorial notice, and the scandalous attempt to make mischief owing to the refusal of pension, left him no alternative.

MARRIED TO BROTHER'S WIDOW.

In the Divorce Court Austin Axon, a soldier, asked to have his marriage annulled.

Counsel, Mr. Grazebrook, said that Mr. Axon started divorce proceedings and it was not until he placed the matter in the hands of his solicitor and inquiry was made that it was found the marriage was illegal, the "wife" being the widow of Mr. Axon's brother.

Mr. Justice Horridge: A man cannot marry his brother's widow yet.

Mr. Grazebrook: That is so, but apparently it is not generally known.

Mr. Justice Horridge: You can marry a deceased wife's sister, but not a brother's widow.

Mr. Grazebrook: It proceeds on the old ecclesiastical law.

His lordship granted a decree of nullity.

BIG FLEAS AND LITTLE FLEAS.

Two interesting amendments were introduced into the Ministry of Health Bill in the House of Lords on May 13.

On the motion of Lord Downham, and in opposition to the views of the Government, an amendment was carried limiting the number of parliamentary secretaries to one. There were general protests against the multiplication of official members of the House of Commons, and Lord Bledisloe quoted the old tag:

Big fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite 'em,
And little fleas have lesser fleas and so ad infinitum.

Lord Askwith moved an amendment to secure that in the appointments of secretaries, officers, and servants of the new Ministry, the claims of women should have equal consideration to those of men. This was accepted by the Government and agreed to.

NOTICES.

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Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS, ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES, KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES, ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers, High Class English Jewellery.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,

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ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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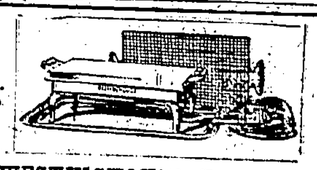

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WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC WARE SAVES YOU STEPS AND WEAR & TEAR.

WITH THIS APPLIANCE YOU ARE ABLE TO COOK WHILE EATING AT THE TABLE. CHOPS, STEAKS, EGGS, CAKES ON THE SPOT.

COOKS THEM QUICKLY, SERVES THEM HOT.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

Operating:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL .....The leading Hotel in the Far East.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL (opening in the Summer of 1919) — The coming seaside resort of South China.

THE HOTEL MANSIONS (Office premises) — The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and the leading American business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.
Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART, MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

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Imperial Cocoa ..40 cts per ½ lb.
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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
SATURDAY,
July 5, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY CLOTHING & EFFECTS,
&c., &c., &c.

Also
Four Sextants,
One Surveyors Level,
One Surveyors Hand Level,
2 Block books of Hongkong and Maps,

And
A number of lots of Ship's Stores, consisting of Canned Fruits, Fish, Meats, &c., &c.

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 30, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,)
on
SATURDAY,
July 5, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Two Remington Typewriters No. 10 and 11 respectively,
Three Underwood Typewriters No. 3.
One Royal Typewriter,
One Smith Bros „

Also
about 400 yards mosquito net
„ 300 yards bed sheeting.

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 1, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).
on
MONDAY,
July 7, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,
At The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Premises—Kowloon Godown, G.

MILD ROUND STEEL BARS,

20 tons	1/2"	
30 „	5/8"	
15 „	23/32"	
25 „	13/16"	
25 „	7/8"	
30 „	1"	
40 „	1 3/16"	
30 „	1 3/8"	
10 „	1 9/16"	

TERMS :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
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Hongkong, July 2, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
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TUESDAY,
July 8, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A complete wireless receiver (crystal detector)

Also
A well made Electrical Measuring Instrument

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One Galvanometer with case.

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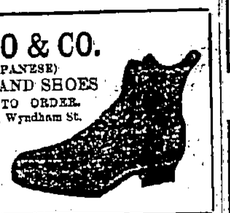

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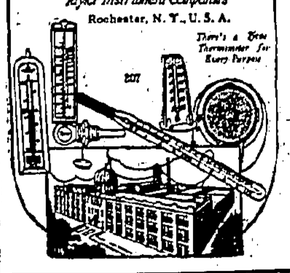

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ENGINEER FOR LOCAL WORKS. Thorough shop training in mechanical engineering and experience in charge of steam plant essential. Apply Box No. 1119 c/o "CHINA MAIL."

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TO LET.—No. 102 The Peak, 6 ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak. Apply to PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

TO BE LET.—LARGE GODOWN No. 141, Praya East. Fronting the Harbour. Apply to E. HING & Co. 25, Wing Woo Street, Central.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED FLAT, in Nathan Road Kowloon, for 3 months or more, suitable for a Young Married Couple or Bachelors' Mess. Apply Box 1130, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

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TO LET.—No. 6 Mountain View, Peak, 6 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET FURNISHED from 1st July, No. 7 Mountain View, The Peak. Apply to W. L. PATTENDEN, GILMAN & CO., LTD., 8A, Des Vœux Road, Central.

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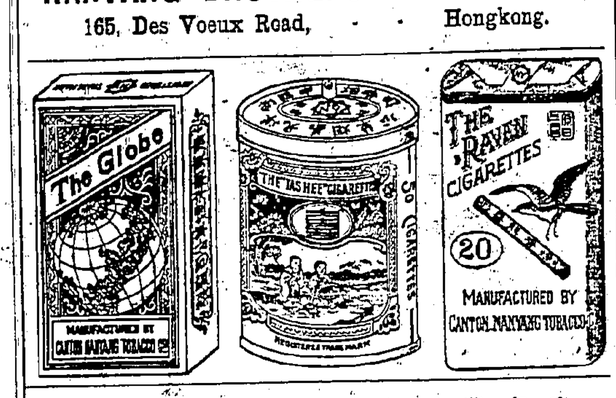

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COTTON AND TEA.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

The Imperial Preference duties brought a *Times* comment as follows:

What is to be thought of a member who, speaking from the Liberal Front Bench, seriously attempts at this time of day to pose the House of Commons with the dilemma that you cannot give a preference to tea from India and Ceylon without injuring the tea trade of China? Admittedly the China trade is almost wholly a luxury or an *entrepot* trade, and when Preference comes into operation, tea from China will pay exactly the same duty as it paid before.

A front-bench member of a Dominion Parliament who ventured on an argument of this kind would be very roughly handled, and would risk irreparable damage to his whole career. The plain truth is that on these fiscal subjects the House of Commons always reveals itself as a quarter of a century behind the Dominion Parliaments. In no Dominion Parliament, for instance, would any member who valued his position venture to argue that fear of retaliation by foreign countries should dominate fiscal policy. Yet all three members who spoke against preference for tea from India and Ceylon talked about the risk of retaliation from China. Mr. Austen Chamberlain retorted with just and effective indignation. He showed that fiscal arrangements between various parts of the Empire are no concern of other countries, who make similar internal arrangements without Great Britain or any State of the Empire thinking of being offended by them. He said with proper emphasis that if any other country should take upon itself to be offended by Imperial Preference, we should know how to meet such a protest. That is exactly the Dominion point of view; but it has actually to be asserted with some heat by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, whereas in the Dominions it is taken absolutely for granted and has never been questioned for years past. Canada, in fact, successfully resisted years ago an attempt by Germany to prevent by threats the grant of Canadian preference to British products; and all the Dominions would do the same if the need ever came.

The *Daily News* replies to the *Times* as follows:—

No more wantonly mischievous and very few more misleading statements have been made recently than the *Times'* hardy comment on the opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's Preference scheme. It was pointed out in the debate—certainly relevantly and surely reasonably—that discrimination against Chinese tea involved the possibility of retaliation by China against British, more especially Lancashire, industries. The Chinese market is notoriously of the highest importance to our cotton trade. The comment of the "Times" on this argument is that no member of a Dominion Parliament would dare to employ it. The Dominions to do them justice have never been slow to defend their own interests where they held them imperilled. The case of the Newfoundland Fisheries, the more recent case of Samoa and the German colonies are merely two obvious instances out of many. We do not complain of this for a moment. But the interests involved in Lancashire's trade with China are far greater than either of these. The effects of the blockade since the war have shown once more—if it needed showing—how intimately our cotton industry is dependent on international trade. But even the spectacle of 100,000 operatives out of work is apparently insufficent to convince the determined Tariff Reformers that the British Empire is not and cannot be self-supporting.

NAMES, PLEASE!

Munitions finance has played ducks and drakes with public funds during the war. There is one only remedy: the names of the officials responsible must be published. More muddles, more waste, incompetent administration, dishonest contracting, are again the features of the Auditor-General's latest report on this Department. A manager is dismissed. "Waste was going on, discipline was slack, and supervision was inefficient." But he draws £1,600 for working two days a week during four months. Who drew that contract? A firm gets an advance of £35,000, which is not deducted from later payments. Other "errors" to the tune of £30,000 occurred in the Ministry's accounts with the same firm. What is the name of the official responsible for these "errors"?

The black list of firms convicted in the courts does not go far enough. The public should know the names of these grossly incompetent officials and of dishonest contractors, whose identity, for one reason or another, has been concealed. Why does the Government shelter these people who have served the public so badly? If the convention that Civil Servants must not be criticized has become a shield for incompetence or worse, the convention must go. Let the Minister defend the innocent and the public judge the guilty. Give us the names!—*Daily Mail.*

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We produce more than 35,000 sacks of Flour of the highest quality, daily, from best Chinese wheat, free from dust and impurities. Output will be increased to 45,000 sacks per day by end of the year. We are continually being favoured with orders from all over China, Japan, Straits Settlements, Manila and other Eastern and European ports.

Our brands are:—
BATTLESHIP (Green Label),
STAR DECORATION (Green Label),
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Our Flour has been awarded a "Panel of Honour" by the ex-Pres. General Li Yuan-hung for superiority.

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JUST RECEIVED
A large Consignment
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Semi-trimmed
STRAW HATS.
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SMART MODELS.

DEATH.

SINGER.—On June 25, at Shanghai, Julian William Francis Singer (Shanghai Tramways), aged 72 years.

BIRTH.

MOSS.—On June 13, at Chefoo, to the wife of A. P. S. Moss (British-American Tobacco Co.), China, Ltd., a daughter.

The China Mail.
"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1919.

TIME'S WHIRLIGIG.

The scene at the signing of the peace treaty was described for us yesterday by Reuter, whose man found it "unimpressive." He was singularly uninspired in his sketch of this momentous meeting, but he did manage to note an incident. M. Clemenceau referred to the German Republic. A voice from the German table corrected him, with "a cry that was almost a shout." It said *Reich, reich*, and M. Clemenceau accepted the correction and substituted the word Empire. This is rather curious. It brings to mind the situation 48 years ago.

The Germans, not yet an Empire, were at war with the French. At the end of 1870 the German states were minded to federate, but it was a complicated business. The Bavarians disliked the Prussians. The war was ending in their favour, and some sort of federation was recognised as necessary; but at that time there was a chance that it might turn into a Republic, with a president. Prince Hohenlohe in his memoirs tells us that President Simson of the Reichstag was against the imperial title of "Kaiser." "He regards the word *Kaiser as a foreign word derived* from Caesar, and therefore is opposed. He has nothing to object to the title 'Empire' (*Reich*) but will conceal his sympathy or antipathy." Count Muenster, ambassador, told him of his stay in England.

"There he had spoken with many statesmen, and said that public opinion in England was delighted with the defeat of the French. . . . The English statesmen advise before everything the establishment of a monarchy and the rejection of the republican form of President of the federation."

Doesn't that make queer reading to-day? If the Kaiser had been only a President, would he have been different? If our statesmen in 1870 had not been so prejudiced against republicanism, might not the destiny of the German people, even then tinged with democratic aspirations, have turned out very different? Who knows?

Kaiser or President, Reich or Republic, there was quite a lot of argument and advice and intrigue before it was settled.

In the last month of 1870 the King of Bavaria was willing to let the King of Prussia be Emperor of the Federation, "because he suffered from toothache." This was according to Freiherr Roggenbach, then just back from Versailles, and urging the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. Hohenlohe remarks, "The Prussians then talked about 'barter of souls and land grabbing', but when the question of Alsace-Lorraine comes forward, they sing another tune." Barter of souls and land grabbing, with the Prussians the virtuous protestants, and England violently opposed to republics, and especially the French! Isn't it wonderful what changes can come in one short life-time?

There had been a German confederacy before this, which dissolved in 1866, Bavaria being an incorrigible Home Ruler, and on several occasions coquetting with the idea of a French alliance! It was the war with France which knitted the Germans and inspired them with the sense of racial unity—"the awakened spirit of nationalism." It seems to have been generally agreed, even among English statesmen, that the formation of the German Empire only 49 years ago was a guarantee of the peace of Europe! Our Prince remarked that "the blood and tears which this war has cost have not been shed in vain." He was very dubious about the real unity of the German states, regarding it as so many now regard the League of Nations, and rather envied "the aristocratic republic," as it has developed in England from the feudal State, a most desirable form of government."

The "lasting peace" (Bismarck) took as long to arrange as this one. Even when all was agreed, the ratification took weeks. To-day we are awaiting the same. The French were "difficult to deal with." Bismarck had to threaten an attack on Versailles. M. Thiers was like Count Ranzau, poor man. Had his attitude been described by modern journalists, they would have called it "insolent," whereas it was pathetic. "Vous etes le vainqueur," he said bitterly, "et nous sommes les vaincus." The journalistic complaints about the dilly-dallying at the Paris Conference look odd, when we realize that it took more time, and more talk, to annex Alsace-Lorraine than it did to restore it. It was France that was then the Bolshevistic country! As Deputy Duval said soon afterwards, "Nous ne nous soucions pas de la liberte mais seulement de l'egalite." With an official statement (see Reuter yesterday) that there is Bolshevistic activity in England, and an official Japanese journal describing the visionary Sun Yat-sen as a Chinese Bolshevik it is not easy to know just what is Bolshevism." If it means the wholesale slaughter of Russia, then it is not present in England. But statesmen and officials are no more infallible than newspaper men are. Recall their opinion that it was better for the peace of Europe for Germany to be an empire under a monarchy, and compare M. Gambetta's opinion (February 14, 1878) that England was no longer a formidable Power, since every man-of-war could be destroyed by torpedoes! From torpedoes to submarines and depth charges is a long step in a short time. Time's whirligig, indeed. Will some writer on the *China Mail* in 1969 be comparing the "lasting peace" of that year with the utterances of bygone Wilson and Lloyd George, in this way? It is possible. But if so, what's the use?

TWO STREET INCIDENTS.

Two Indian policemen stood at the foot of Flower Street at one o'clock yesterday. Within six feet of them stood a ricsha, with the puller in the shafts, and a passenger in the seat. Beside the wheel of it, a bare yard from the policemen, stood a little man talking to the passenger. It was an obstruction. The policemen didn't think of that apparently. There was a shout from other ricsha pullers, anxious to get by and a workman swinging his neat tool boxes from both ends of the usual bamboo, sidled a little to let them go between the Scylla of the standing ricsha and the Charybdis of the two Indian policemen, dreaming of Nirvana. Unfortunately, in doing so, he swung one of his boxes so that it lightly touched the trousers of the whipper-snapper by the wheel. In an instant he was incarnate fury. He was like a wasp on a window pane. He danced. He squeaked. He ran at the Chinese workman, burdened with his pole and boxes, and kicked him—under the very noses of the policemen. He pointed a monitory finger at the kickee, who shrank away, sidled away, meekly. Then the little kicker resumed his conversation with his friend in the still standing ricsha. We don't say that the man who was kicked was badly hurt. The kicker was such a shrimp that he couldn't hurt very much. It is because he was so tiny a man that we didn't interfere, but just watched.

Here were two breaches of the law right under their noses, so close that they could have arrested both parties without moving a foot. They didn't move a foot. All that they moved were their eyes, which reminded us of those eyes, moved by an interior weight, in wax dolls. One, two, three—roll four eyes after disappearing kickee. Four, five, six, roll 'em back to kicker, still obstructing the traffic. But for the swivelling eyes, they were admirable imitations of wooden images.

Further along, about an hour later, and opposite the Bank, a coolie lay in the road. A motor cyclist stood over him, telling him to get up and out of the way of traffic. In the side-car near by, a lady. Whether he had knocked the coolie down or not, we weren't in time to see, and didn't trouble to enquire. The coolie looked very sick. The cyclist looked embarrassed. The lady looked worried. The coolie crawled into the gutter. The cyclist, riding off, told the lady he was "right as rain." We also can assure her that the man seemed all right after they had gone.

"S. S. HOPSANG."

The Indo-China "s. s. Hopsang," which left Shanghai for Hongkong on June 21, carried gold bars to the value of £700,000. The vessel was provided with an armed guard of a sergeant and ten privates of the British army.

On arrival in Hongkong, she will be taken over on Government charter for the conveyance of rice to Colombo at $1.50 per picul, says *Shipping and Engineering*.

The "Hopsang," which has been about eighteen years on the China coast, had a dynamo, for lighting the ship electrically, fitted during her last overhaul.

EMPIRE REVUE CO.

Last night the Empire Revue Co. repeated their successful show "Let's Go." George Ross revelled in delightful wit and had the audience in roars of laughter.

Miss Hyland was to the fore with talented singing, while the chorus danced cleverly and presented a pretty appearance. The whole show went with a fine swing.

To-night the Company present "Oh Baby" which is reputed to be in the first class.

WHEN YOU EAT TOO MUCH.
DISTRESS in the stomach after eating is relieved by taking one of Chamberlain's Tablets. Try it the next time you eat more than you should. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 5 15/16d.

The "s.s. Bessie Dollar" (Capt. J. Abernethy) arrived from Vancouver this morning with a cargo of lumber, etc.

The big motor-ship "Glenapp" arrived yesterday afternoon from Dalny and Shanghai on her return maiden trip to England.

A Chinese was sentenced to six months' hard labour, when convicted of stealing a gold watch, chain and appendages from a compatriot, in Fat Hing Street.

Capt. Olivecrona, Messrs. R. H. Beaven, V. Murrell, and Mr. and Mrs. Pankratz who were passengers by the s.s. "Ying Chow" yesterday, arrived from Tsingtau and Swatow.

The Australian and Oriental s.s. "Changsha" (Capt. F. C. Gambrill) arrived this morning from Sydney with a cargo of frozen meat, lead, etc. She also brought a mail.

Mr. G. F. Dumbarton, of the Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited, is shortly leaving for Japan to take charge, temporarily, of the Company's interests there.

The Indo China s.s. "Hang Sang" (Capt. P. R. G. Cumming) arrived from Shanghai yesterday afternoon with a general cargo. A Chinese died of blood poisoning during the voyage.

H.M.S. "Kent" is flying her paying off pennant which means that the warship is going Home and her crew will pay off and enjoy a well-earned leave. Those remaining in the Navy will recommission.

The s.s. "Bessie Dollar," "Pakwo," "Changsha," "Hourioto," "Jinji Maru," "Madras Maru," "Malay Maru," "Manila Maru," "Chicago Maru," "Soshu Maru" and Shinbu Maru," are late shipping arrivals.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week were $16,646, or $547 more than in the same week of 1918. The aggregate for the half year was $374,250, or $26,038 more than for the corresponding moiety of last year.

"Yesterday afternoon the Staff and pupils of Ellis Kadoorie School were entertained by the Chinese Recreation Club at their bathing pavilion at North Point. A very pleasant afternoon was spent in swimming, diving, disporting in boats and on rafts and, perhaps most pleasant of all, disporting at the festive tea-board."

The Dockyard Recreation Club held a whist drive in the Naval Yard last night. A pleasant evening resulted. Mr. V. Stannard was the M. C and he also handed the prizes to the successful players. These were. Ladies:—1st, Mrs. Alderman; 2nd, Mrs. Cousins; 3rd, Mrs. Taylor; Booby prize, Mrs. Sears. Gentlemen.—1st, Mr. Irvine; 2nd, Mr. Bower; 3rd, Mr. Wilson; Booby prize, Mr. Steed.

On June 26, in the British Supreme Court, Shanghai, before Assistant Judge Skinner Turner, Mr. Richard Hope, formerly of the *Hongkong Telegraph* and the *China Press* and now of the *Shanghai Times*, claimed damages for alleged libel from Mr. C. H. Lee, Editor of the *Shanghai Gazette*. The plaintiff succeeded in two out of three counts, and was awarded damages amounting to taels $1,500.

Mr. James Kerfoot has retired from the service of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., after many years in China, and is returning to England. Mr. Kerfoot was born in 1870, and before he had reached the age of 21 years he was already managing the weaving mills of Messrs. John Leech & Sons, Ltd., Stalybridge, in which there were nearly 3,000 looms. Seven years later he came out to the East, where he has done great work for Great Britain and China.

In H. M. Police Court Shanghai, on the morning of June 25 John Bogg was committed for trial by the Magistrate (Mr. F. A. Robinson) on a charge for that he, about May 24 last, with one W. Wallace, an American citizen, and one De Roza, a Portuguese citizen, did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together to defraud one Ching Chong of $1,000. Mr. R. C. Faithfull prosecuted. Bail was granted in the sum of $2,000 by accused himself, and two sureties of $2,000 each.

Count Toulouse de Savine, who was deported from Hongkong after regaling the public with wonderful accounts of his career in some of the local press, and charged in the Shanghai Mixed Court with impersonating a Russian General, was discharged on June 26. The Court, however, ordered that documents found in his possession be detained. A medal and epaulettes which the Count had were retained by Assessor Ivanoff. The Count was ordered to apologize to the Russian Consul-General in Shanghai for writing improper letters to the Consul-General.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's return shows five cases of plague and two of enteric (one American).

The commodious new quarters of the American Navy Y.M.C.A. at 6, Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, were to be opened on June 26.

Major L. G. Bird, D. S. O. returns to the Colony by the Blue Funnel s.s. "Teiresias" on July 4. Major Bird is amember of the firm of Palmer and Turner.

A flag that has escaped general notice among the host of national emblems displayed in the streets is the Jewish flag. It is white with two light blue lines with the shield of David in the centre with the word "Zion" in yellow on the shield.

Consul-General J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., who comes from Canton to be in charge of the British Consulate-General at Shanghai during the absence of Sir Everard Fraser, arrived in Shanghai on June 23 from Hongkong on the Navigation Company steamer "Suiyang."

As previously reported in the *China Mail*, a popular officer in Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Crosse, R. G. A. is returning to the Colony. Colonel Crosse is due by the Blue Funnel Steamer Teiresias on July 4. He will relieve Major L. Cassel of the duties of General Staff Officer here.

The Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs has issued instructions to the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai regarding trade marks and fees for temporary filing which will be of interest to merchants and others. "A fee of Hk. Tls. 5.00 will, from August 1, 1919, be charged for each Trade Mark or Patent filed for provisional registration at the Branch Office of the Trade Marks Registration Bureau situated in the Shanghai Custom House. When fees are remitted by persons living in foreign countries Mexican $7.50 will be accepted as the equivalent of Hk. Tls. 5.00. This fee will be payable until the Regulations for the Registration of Trade Marks and Patents come into force, when it will be subject to whatever modifications the same Regulations may prescribe."

Nine Shanghai men who have served with the armies of Britain and three China Coast captains who have seen service with the Royal Naval Reserve returned to Shanghai yesterday on the Tydeus, which came up the river shortly after noon. Two of the group, Captain L. G. M. Kidd of Jardine, Matheson and Co. and Captain R. Llewellyn Jones of the China Mutual wear the Military Cross, awarded them for conspicuous gallantry on the field of battle. A third, Captain A. Brook, R. A. S. C., wears the D. C. M. Captain Brook was secretary of the Country Club, leaving here in 1914 and serving in both Egypt and France. Others were Captain Kirk, Lieut. W. J. Roope of the British American Tobacco Company, Lieut. Olive of the Tank Corps, who was with the Chinese Maritime Customs; Lieut. J. L. Martin, Shanghai Public School boy who later resided in Chefoo; Lieut. Ivy of the Labour Corps and Lieut. Hegg of Chefoo. The mercantile marine men to return were Captains Walker and Mason of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, and Captain Brymer of Hang Yang Iron Works. Captain Pine, known throughout the Far East as manager of Wright's Hotel at Yokohama, goes through to Japan on the Tydeus. All have seen active service and several left here with the first big contingent in 1914.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 5 p.m. July 3, 1919.

Typhoon in about 123° Long. E. and 20° Lat. N. moving N.

Later.

Typhoon in about 123° Long. E. and 20° N. moving N.

12 noon July 3.

Cyclone or typhoon near or over Bashi Channel moving N.N.W. or N.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IN UTRUMQUE PARATUS.—Inadmissible. Not without careful consideration, we have decided to refrain from comment.

J.O.M.—We forestalled your criticism in the headline, which you seem to have overlooked. A reverie is admittedly loose and irregular.

$3 FOR A TRAM RIDE.

Travelling on the foot-board of a tram-car without paying the fare cost a Chinese $3 this morning. It is a common practice with some Chinese to jump on to the footboard of tram-cars and to jump off when the collector came for the fare.

This particular man was a coolie employed in the Taikoo Dockyard.

THE TULLOCK CASE.

PRISONER CONVICTED.

SENTENCE OF FIVE YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C.) and a Jury composed of Messrs. A. E. Crapnell, D. Reichelmann, C. I. de Roza, J. H. Pidgeon, G. Hyder, W. J. Roberts and H. C. Pomeroy in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, the hearing was concluded in the case in which John McBean Tullock, ex-Lance Sergeant of the Police, was charged with committing rape on a 13-year-old Chinese girl named Ng Li Mui at Shaukiwan in the small hours of the morning of May 19 last.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (Acting Attorney-General) prosecuted whilst the accused was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton.)

Mr. A. E. Hall of Messrs. Lo and Lo watched the proceedings in the interest of the complainant.

The defendant having completed his evidence before the adjournment, Mr. Potter addressed the Court after the tiffin hour and said that he ventured to submit that the evidence adduced by the Crown was so peculiar as at once to make one suspicious that it was not true. He thought he would prove to the jury's satisfaction that if the prisoner committed the offence he must have been nothing short of a madman, an absolute lunatic. When the evidence was of such a nature he, for one, was always prone to suspect its genuineness. The first incident was the pursuit of the girl because she was suspected of carrying opium. He did not think anyone of them would believe that when the prisoner chased the girl to her sampan he did so with the intention of ravishing her. It was absurd. He chased her because she was carrying a parcel which he suspected to contain opium and because she ran away. He then brought the girl to the Police station, accompanied by her mother. The next step was that, with the knowledge and consent of the Inspector and with the knowledge of every person in the station, he took the girl out to look for the sampan. Did they really think that when he did that he intended to take her up the hill-side and ravish her? He took the girl through a crowded thoroughfare—there was no doubt about that, as there was a theatrical performance going on—and everybody must have seen him walking along with a girl in his custody. It was remarkable that not a single person was produced who saw the two going from the main road up the hill, although there was a line of hawkers right up to the foot of the hill. It was a vitally important point and would have proved the case. That was not all. The two went down again, and no one saw them. The prisoner accumulated evidence at every step, and the jury must remember that they were dealing with one who knew the value of circumstantial evidence. Would not the mother have reported the matter immediately if there was any truth in it? He put it to them as commonsense men that it was impossible to believe the story. Even assuming that the story for the Crown was true, that the prisoner went with the girl, they could not accept the statement that he did so without her consent. There was not a single mark of violence on the girl's body although she was so strong that it took three doctors and one nurse to hold her down while an anæsthetic was administered. False charges of rape were not unknown in that Court. Marks of external violence were of the utmost importance in such a charge of rape. Again, the result of the bacteriological examination was in the prisoner's favour. There was, therefore, a total absence of two of the most important pieces of evidence relied upon by the Crown. The doctor stated that the injuries might have been caused by other means, and the prisoner swore on oath that he did not do anything to the girl.

His Lordship said that it was only right to point out that in the majority of ordinary cases of rape the turning point was whether the woman was a consenting party or not. If in the jury's opinion the girl consented through fear or under duress then it was not consent. In other words, if the girl's story was true that she was taken by the Police sergeant in uniform up the hill and that, after threatening her with a revolver, she allowed him to commit the offence then it was rape. In that case the absence of external marks of violence would be explained.

Mr. Potter agreed. Proceeding, he said that another point was that the place where the offence was said to have been committed was passed frequently by soldiers and their servants, who probably were at the theatre. There was thus the risk of being discovered. The girl in the witness-box seemed very self-possessed. She struck him as a person who had her story pat. It was only in cross-examination that she contradicted herself, hopelessly. Could any person believe that the reason why the girl ran away from the prisoner was because she feared she would be ravished? With regard to the revolver, it was only after the solicitor for the defence cross-examining her and pressing the point that she mentioned it. At the Police Court the girl swore that she threw the parcel into her mother's boat; here, she said she did not know where the parcel fell. Why did she do it? Because at the Police Court she heard her mother state that there was no parcel in her boat. Then she swore that she never said anything about the parcel at the Police Court. She also denied asking the prisoner for $2, stating that prisoner offered her the money. Why? Because she was told that it would mean consent if she asked for the $2. It was an absolute change of front. Could any jury convict his client on such evidence? What about the motive? This was it. The Sergeant charged her with smuggling opium, and it was very possible that the opium ring in Shaukiwan wanted to get rid of an active Police officer. The Crown stated that if rape was not proved the jury could bring in a verdict on a minor charge of indecent assault. He always thought that nothing was more dangerous than an alternative charge. It looked like a compromise. His defence was no compromise. He denied the accusation entirely. If the prisoner was found guilty he was a ruined man for ever.

The Attorney-General reminded the jury that it was of the utmost importance that they should decide a case of this kind without fear or favour, without paying attention to any question of national or class prejudice. They had to decide the case on exactly the same principles of justice as though the prisoner in the dock were a Chinese Police-sergeant charged with the rape of a European girl between the age of 12 and 16. It was a principle of British Justice that no regard should be paid either to race, caste, or position, and it was for that reason that, as jurors, they took the oath to return a true verdict according to the evidence, regardless of the fact that they might be very sorry to see a European in the dock charged with an offence of this sort against a Chinese. It was a principle of English justice that equal justice should be meted out to all, and the honour of a Chinese sampan girl was just as great a possession in the eye of the law as that of the highest lady in the land. He submitted that the Crown had proved the offence of rape against the prisoner without any reasonable shadow of doubt. He perfectly agreed that in certain matters of detail there was a discrepancy in the evidence, but the jury, with their long residence in China, would realise that it was impossible to expect Chinese witnesses to give evidence from beginning to end complete in the smallest details. The Chinese had no regard for accuracy of detail as Europeans had. It was not to be expected that a sampan girl would invent a story with gruesome details against the prisoner without any reason, and the motive suggested—that it was because the girl was charged with opium smuggling—was not the real motive. When the mother found the daughter ravished she went back to the Police-station and found the prisoner waiting for her with a guilty conscience. The Attorney-General then drew the jury's attention to various phases of the evidence, and stated that probably prisoner believed that he would be safe in committing the crime because the girl was only a sampan girl. Perhaps he thought he would escape, but the mother, as soon as she discovered the intolerable wrong done to her child, appealed to the principles of British justice.

His Lordship summed up at length.

After retiring for about 15 minutes, the Jury returned with a 5 to 2 verdict of "Guilty of rape."

The prisoner who was self-possessed throughout the trial broke down completely upon hearing the verdict.

Asked he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, the prisoner said "Before God and man I am innocent of the crime I am charged with. I am the victim of a dastardly plot and conspiracy."

His Lordship: John McBean Tullock, the Jury have found you guilty of rape. It is a very serious offence indeed. The maximum punishment that the law allows me to pass upon you is imprisonment for life. Now in your case I cannot help regarding it as being an aggravated offence owing to the fact that you, a Police sergeant stationed in the Colony to protect other people, have abused your position by taking this girl away, as you undoubtedly did, and acting as she says. I am bound to pass a severe sentence upon you. As far as I know, you have hitherto borne a good character. It is essential that the people of every community, especially the poorer classes and the Chinese, should know that the members of the Police Force of this Colony should protect them, and should not take advantage of their position to commit disgraceful abuses of this kind. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned with hard labour for five years.

The China Merchants S. N. Co. is preparing plans for the construction of three new ships, one to be a river steamer of the Klangwan type and the others coast boats of the Hainchang type. On the completion of these, the company intends to order a further three coast ships.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PEACE CELEBRATION PROGRAMME.

[*To the Editor of the* "CHINA MAIL."]

SIR,—The recently published programme of the Peace Celebrations certainly calls for some comment, and I trust that you will find space for this letter.

In the first place, may I ask what right the Government had to select a committee at all? And having selected such committee did they think it unnecessary to place on it anyone else but the same old clique who seem to be in everything. Is it not evident that this was done with the view of assuring themselves that large sums of money would be collected from the larger firms, because nearly all the committee are taipans. And being on the committee and Government appointees they would make little or no protest against anything the Government suggested. To the average person, it seems, Sir, that they have neglected entirely the men who really matter, namely, those men, who have *done* something. They gave up everything to go and fight. Surely these men should have at least some sort of a say as to how the Peace, they helped in a practical way to make possible, should be celebrated.

A glance at the Committee will show that hardly any of the members have done anything at all towards winning the war, except to give money to the different war charities, and subscribe heavily to the different war loans, for which they got interest. In this connection it might be well to state that many millions of pounds were subscribed to war bonds by the men in the trenches in the different theatres of war. So far as giving money to war charities is concerned, they have not given one tenth part of what they have made out of the war.

There are many men left in Hongkong who could have easily gone and fought, but made the excuse of being indispensible. What childishness. Surely in times like we have just gone through, it was proved time and time again that no one was indispensible. No, Mr. Editor, these men preferred to stay at home and jump into better positions which were open owing to those men who realised their duty and went and fought. Others took the opportunity of growing rich through the many possibilities that presented themselves owing to the war. At Home these people were called, and very properly too, "profiteers" but out here they were respected and looked up to as smart business men.

In the proposed celebrations there is nothing said about the children. Will you allow me to point out that there are in England, many many children, who have been separated from their fathers owing to these men having realised their duty, and although they were unfit for the front line volounteered for duty in Garrisons like Hongkong. Surely this duty could have been done by the many able-bodied men one sees in the Colony, who apparently made no attempt to do their duty, and when conscripted put up the plea of being "indispensible." In some cases, or in nearly all, they were backed up by their taipans, who are just as much to blame as those men who were fit, unmarried and did not try or would not go. Something must be done for the children, more especially for those children whose fathers have made the supreme sacrifice. And also something that the smaller children here will remember all their lives. The war was fought for the future generation not the present.

If one looks closely at the proposed programme it will be seen that the same old favoured few will participate, but there will apparently be no room for those men who have really done something. The Hongkong hotel large as it is cannot seat everyone, and furthermore several people will have to look twice before they can spare the price. This is of course due to the "smart business man" who has forced the prices up to such an extent that it is extremely hard for the averaged salaried people to live.

A reception at Government House very nice indeed for those who can squeeze in, and will be favoured with an invitation (I am certain I shan't be; I do not belong to the Clique). Here the same old crowd will have a perfectly good time at the poorer people's expense.

No mention is made as to the entertainment of returned soldiers. Evidently this has been squashed by those men, who are on the committee and who when called upon to go and fight were considered "Indispensible" —Such treatment to men who were patriotic enough to go and risk their all cannot happen in any other part of the British Empire. Is it because these men are numerically small that the members of the Committee think that they can be ignored? It appears that the concerted motive of the Committee is, not to make these men happy and proud that they have done their bit but disgusted that they were foolish enough to go and play a man's part, for the much vaunted freedom of the British Empire.

Is it not time, Mr. Editor for this clique which has been fattening itself for so long on the poorer people to be shown that they are not the whole thing? Is it not time for a mass meeting to be held as a protest against the high handed manner in which this programme has been arranged. A practical form of protest would be for the people, who after all said and done are the backbone of the Colony, not to subscribe a cent until the existing conditions are altered and to sign a Memorial and forward it direct to the Colonial Secretary at Home explaining the reason why no money was being subscribed.

It is such damnable autocracy that we have been fighting against and when one has fought for its downfall it is heartbreaking to find it flourishing in a Colony that is under the British Flag, of which we are so proud.

May I also mention that I am not a conscript, "indispensible" shirker, or a "smart businessman" but just an ordinary individual who had a good job, but volunteered on 4th August 1914, and went to France the same year and stayed there until put out of business.—Yours truly,

DISGUSTED.

THE ESSENTIAL DIVIDING LINE.

(*To the Editor of the* "CHINA MAIL.")

SIR,—After reading the correspondence that has recently appeared in your paper, I, as a person keenly interested in questions of this sort, cannot refrain from butting in to make a few observations.

As a traveller who has seen the world more than once and a student of men, the arguments of "Sun-tanned Ceylonese," apparently formidable, but in reality only specious and arrogant bluff, are about the most absurd thing I have yet struck. Allow me to point out that it is absolutely essential to the world that a dividing line must be drawn between the white races and the coloured ones. It was the white races that did the fighting and underwent the sufferings of the recent war. Are we then directly the end has been achieved to be deprived of the fruits of victory? The prestige of the white men requires that his superiority be recognised over coloured races, especially in the foreign lands of the earth that the white man is domiciled in. It is a vital matter for us, and expediency, even necessity, demands that this be rigidly observed and sternly enforced. At Home we can afford to sing the slogan of Equality and Fraternity, but can we do it in the Colonies?

It is time the white race had a better conception of its dignity. When I was at Home recently, I noted with dismay, at a gathering to which University students were invited, that nearly one half of the Indian students present, and there was quite a number of them, were accompanied by lady companions, students themselves, and girls of good families. The English students seemed to be entirely ostracised. It made me think furiously, and I am surprised the European boys at the University permit this. Expediency, I say, demands a speedy end to this sort of attachment, however platonic it may be, between a white girl and a turbanned brown man.

A little study of "Sun tanned Ceylonese's" letter will show that he has not yet cut his wisdom tooth. I advise the youngster to set aside all silly dreams and try to live in the reality of the work-a-day world.—Truly yours,

NO COMPROMISE.

Hongkong, July 3, 1919.

A SECRET COMPARTMENT.

JUNK MASTER FINED.

The master of a trading junk was cruising about Mirs Bay on June 30 when the attention of the Police launch was attracted. Lance Sergt. Cave, H.K.P. thereupon called to the junk to come alongside.

This was complied with and the junk was searched. Nothing incriminating was found except that a cunningly made compartment was revealed forward. The secret compartment was made by means of a double bulkhead.

Sergt. Cave gave evidence to this effect before the Marine Magistrate this morning. He said that the compartment was evidently designed for smuggling opium but there was nothing in it at the time. It was an offence under Section 39 of Ordinance 10 of 1899.

Defendant pleaded not guilty and said he had the compartment made to stow money in.

$20 or 2 months. The fine was paid.

MNEMONIC SENTENCE.

Aids to memory sometimes help. A Chinese sentenced to-day to 12 months jail, 12 strokes and 12 hours in the stocks, may now remember that it isn't the thing to snatch jewelry from children.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P.R.

BAND PRACTICES.

Tuesdays, 8th, 15th and 22nd July at 6 p.m.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

MEETING OF LOCAL COMMITTEE.

DATE PUT FORWARD.

A meeting of the Peace Celebrations General Committee is called for to-morrow at the City Hall at 12.30 to approve of the revision of the programme and the alteration of dates of the celebration necessitated by recept of a telegram from H.M. the King to the effect that the celebrations should take place as soon after the signing of Peace as possible and stating that it is proposed to hold the Celebrations at Home on Saturday, the 19th of July.

The programme, as amended at a meeting of the Executive Committee held to-day at noon and which will be submitted for approval, is as follows:—

FRIDAY, 18TH.

6.30 Entertainment to Soldiers, etc.
7.30 All illuminations to be lighted up.
9-10 Dragon Boat Procession.
10-11 Grand Fire Works Display.

SATURDAY, 19th.

7.30 Review of troops on Cricket Ground.
10. Meeting of Legislative and Executive Councils.
11. Reception at Government House of Foreign Consuls, and Hongkong men returned from the war.
11.30 General Reception at Government House.
Noon Salute.
5.15 Motor Car Procession.
6.30 Entertainment of Services.
7.30 All illuminations to be lighted up.
8. Fish Lantern Procession.
9.30-11 Grand Fire Works Display.

A lunch will be given at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday the 19th by the members of the General Committee, which will be at the expense of the General Committee and will in no way encroach upon the fund.

Schools children will be given a book and a medal and an entertainment will be arranged by the headmasters. The arrangements are not yet complete.

Note.—Special services will be held in the various churches on Sunday, 6th July.

RECEPTION AT H. K. HOTEL.

FRENCH COMMUNITY TO ENTERTAIN.

The French Community recently held a meeting and decided to hold an informal reception at the Hongkong Hotel.

The function is to celebrate the French Independence Day and the signing of the Peace Treaty.

There will be refreshments, dancing, music, etc., and will be from 5 to 7 p.m. Invitations will shortly be issued and it is hoped that all the friends of members of the French community will be present.

The French Consul will be "At Home" at the French Consulate in the morning as customary.

CURIOUS SCHOOLBOY CASE.

He put in his thumb and he took out a plum, but he forgot to pay for it, that was the cause of the whole trouble. He was a schoolboy who was in the habit of buying plums from a hawker, on tick, but when the money was not forthcoming the hawker got hold of him by the neck, and demanded immediate payment. Scared out of his wits the lad gave his atlas book to the creditor as security.

As an upshot hawker and schoolboy appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell to-day, the former charged with stealing the map book, and hawking without a licence. The lad laid his case plainly before the Magistrate and said he had no money to pay the man. In acquitting accused on the charge of larceny his Worship remarked that there was plainly no larceny, but he (defendant) should not take school boy's books and other articles as security for unpaid debts. On the second charge defendant was fined $4.

GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

R.A.M.C. "A" v. 88 COMPANY R.G.A. "B"

Played at Happy Valley yesterday resulting in a win for the R.A.M.C. by 13 games.

Capt. Burn and L/Cpl. Kirby beat Sgt. Haskings and Gr. Baines 5-4; beat Cpl. Taylor and Gr. Moss 6-3; lost to Grs. Sandell and Horsfall 4-5.

Sgt. Taylor and S. Sgt. Theyers beat Cpl. Taylor and Gr. Moss 6-3; lost to Sgt. Haskings and Gr. Baines 4-5; lost Grs. Sandell and Horsfall 3-6.

Sgt. McKechnie and L/Cpl. Webb beat Sgt. Haskings and Gr. Baines 8-1; beat Cpl. Taylor and Gr. Moss. 5-4; beat to Grs. Sandell and Horsfall 6-3.

Totals:—R.A.M.C. "A" 47 Games. 88 Coy. R.G.A. "B" 34 Games.

A PROCLAMATION.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

The following Proclamation has been issued by the King:

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, R.I.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to bring to a close the late widespread and sanguinary war in which We were engaged against Germany and her Allies; We therefore adoring the divine goodness and duly considering that the great and general blessings of peace do call for public and solemn acknowledgment have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council to issue this Our Royal Proclamation hereby appointing and commanding that a general Thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His manifold and great mercies be observed throughout Our Dominions on Sunday, the sixth day of July; And for the better and more devout solemnization of the same We have given directions to the Most Reverend the Archbishops and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England to compose a form of prayer suitable to this occasion to be used [illegible] in the churches and chapels and to take care for the timely dispersing of the same throughout their respective dioceses; And to the same end We do further advertise and exhort the general assembly of the church of Scotland and all spiritual authorities and ministers of religion in their respective churches and other places of public worship throughout Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and in the quarters of Our Dominions beyond the seas to take part as it may properly behove them to do in this great and common act of worship and We do strictly charge and command that the said public day of Thanksgiving be religiously observed by all as they render thanks for the favour of Almighty God and have the sense of His benefits.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this First day of July in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

The following Proclamation was issued here to-day by the King:

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, R.I.

Whereas a definitive Treaty of Peace between Us and the Associated Governments and the German Government was concluded at Versailles on the 28th day of June last: In conformity thereunto We have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published in due course throughout all our Dominions; And We do declare to all our loving subjects Our will and pleasure that upon the exchange of the ratification thereof the said Treaty of Peace be observed inviolably as well by sea as by land and in all places whatsoever; Strictly charging and commanding all Our loving subjects to take notice hereof and also conform themselves thereunto accordingly.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this First day of July in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NEW MUSIC.

We are in receipt of an interesting selection of vocal music from the well-known publishers Enoch and Sons. Pride of place must be given to Landon Ronald's "Songs of Springtime," an album of five songs. Everyone knows this composer's "Down in the Forest" and these songs are on the same high level: they make their appeal to the artist who sings and to the artist who plays, for the piano parts are not mere accompaniments, "the collection might well have been described as a "cycle of Duets for Voice and Piano." This album cannot be too highly recommended. Sir Charles Stanford's "St. Andrew's Land" reveals the hand of the scholar and artist. Vocalists who have a penchant for things Scottish will welcome this song which contains much that is delectable and wholesome. "Saint Valentine" by Easthope Martin is a very effective song with touches of humour and a pianoforte accompaniment of some interest. The same composer's "The Old Vindictive" is a typical bass song and deals with the famous raid on St. George's Day last year. It is interesting to note that the publishers are giving to the Navy's Cinema Fund 6d. for every copy of the latter song which is sold.

Arthur Meale's album of three songs entitled "Chimney Corner Songs" appeal to the Tom, Dick and Harry of the singing world. These songs are of a pleasing nature and do not call for a high degree of execution or for much imagination. The many lovers of Jack Thompson's songs will welcome his "The Old Fashioned Garden of Love" with its graceful waltzlike refrain. It is enough to say of this effort that it is à-la Jack Thompson. "One Dream of You" (Oliver de Gerdé) and "My Devotion" (Ivor Novello) are songs which have their own appeal, and Daniel Wood's "Sunshine all the While" runs its course with melodic swing, the spontaneous flow of the song making it a pleasure both to sing and to hear.

Walter Butler's "Cuttin' Rushes" is a light, pleasing venture with something of Irish charm about it.

Special mention should be made of Helen Taylor, the Authoress of the words of no less than eight of the songs referred to above. Her style has much to recomanend it and the composers of the music are to be congratulated that they have found such an excellent lyricist.

One other work which calls for comment is a setting by Sir Edward Elgar for four baritone voices of Gilbert Parker's "Inside the Bar." The work is dedicated to four well-known baritones who, as a small concert party, toured France and other parts, and one can readily imagine with what delight their hearers must have listened to "Inside the Bar."

W.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

FROM this date until further notice MR GEORGE HERBERT ELLIOTT has been appointed Acting Local Manager of the Hongkong Branch of this Company.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong, July 3, 1919.

TO LET.

TO LET—First Floor Masonic Hall Annexe. Suitable for OFFICES. Formerly Italian Consulate. Apply to:—Secretary, c/o MASONIC HALL.

TO LET.

A FLAT in Prince's Buildings. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

A FINER COMEDY-DRAMA THAN "TWENTY-ONE" IS RARE. THE VICTORIA IS SCREENING THIS TO-NIGHT.

It teems with amusing situations. A dual rôle has seldom been filled to better perfection than in this play.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PROMETHEUS," are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after July 3.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 9, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before July 23, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 3, 1919.

NOTICES.

WE HAVE just received a new stock of Furnishing Fabrics.

They comprise a nice range of Silk and Wool Tapestries, Repps in many shades, Casement Cloths, Cretonnes and shadow Tissues.

The prices are very moderate and if you will give us a call we shall be pleased to show the Goods, or Patterns will be sent on request.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLUMBIA "LITTLE WONDER" RECORDS

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY. LTD.

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18, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

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British throughout for nearly 90 years. Is a National Necessity everywhere. A copious, clear, germfree supply always obtainable, with the water as sparkling as when drawn from the spring.

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For Constipation, Liver Disorders and Bilious Complaints

AQUAPERIA.

Relieves GOUT and RHEUMATISM and prevents INDIGESTION.

A BRITISH APERIENT MINERAL WATER.

BOTTLED AT HARROGATE SPRING, ENGLAND.

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BURGOYNES Pty., Ltd.

SPECIALLY SELECTED BURGUNDY.

WINE GROWERS TO H. M. THE KING.

Note the Great Reduction in Price:

Burgundy Reserve per case 1 doz. Quarts duty paid $20.
" " " 2 doz. Pints " $21.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)
TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NAGOYA"	21st August	23rd September	2nd October

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

		due Bombay about
"DUNERA"	9th July	26th July
"DILWARA"	26th July	13th August

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

"JAPAN"	22nd July	Due Calcutta 13th August.

FOR SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

"DILWARA"	14th July	Shanghai only.

Wireless on all steamers.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS FREIGHTS, &c. apply to:—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
23, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

Space and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., *Agents.*

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TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
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Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight & further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. *Agents.*

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA PORTS
BORNEO MARU ..... on 15th July.
HOKUTO MARU ..... on 27th July.

For JAPAN PORTS.
RIOJUN MARU ..... on 4th July.
BANRI MARU ..... on 26th July.
BORNEO MARU ..... on 28th Aug.
HOKUTO MARU ..... on 9th Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LD., *Agents.*

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP... Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
AMAZON MARU .....End of July.

GENOA & BOMBAY { Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.
SAIGON MARU .....Saturday, 12th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
HAWAII MARU .....Sunday, 13th July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
SAIGON MARU .....Saturday, 12th July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.
SHISEN MARU .....Saturday, 12th July.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.
KOHSO MARU .....Wednesday, 9th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.
Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
CHICAGO MARU .....Tuesday, 8th July.
MANILA MARU .....Saturday, 19th July.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.

JAPAN PORTS.—KOBE.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY
These steamers have excellent Accommodation for 1st and 2nd class Saloon Passengers and will arrive and depart from the D.S.K. WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
SOSHU MARU.....Thursday, 3rd July, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
AMAKUSA MARU .....Sunday, 6th July, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, *Manager.*
No. 1, Queen's Building.
Tel. No. 744 & 745.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
"CHANGSHA"	July 3	July 7 at 3 p.m.

Calls Misamis, Omits Manila.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For freight or passage apply to
Telephone No. 36. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
Hongkong, June 12, 1919.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SAIGON	KANSU	July 4, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	YINGCHOW	July 6, Daylight.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KAIFONG	July 6, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	KANCHOW	July 8, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	TEAN	July 8, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	July 10, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	July 12, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	KWANGSE	July 13, Daylight.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamer	To Sail.
SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.....	HOPSANG	FRIDAY, July 4, at Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, July 4, at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE.....	CHAKSANG	SATURDAY, July 5, Daylight.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA.....	KWAISANG	SATURDAY, July 5, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	HANGSANG	WEDDAY, July 9, Daylight.
SHANGHAI.....	KWONGSANG	THURSDAY, July 10, Daylight.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, July 11, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bs/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wei-hai-wei and Chefoo.
Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
Tel. No. 215. THE GENERAL MANAGERS
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"
will be despatched on or about July 8.
For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
"WESTERN KNIGHT" ..... About August 15.
"ELDRIDGE"..... on or About August 15.

For PORTLAND direct.
"WEST CELINA" ..... About August 15.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:
THE ADMIRAL LINE,
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.
Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.
SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	7th July.
TENYO MARU	22,000	20th July.
*SIBERIA MARU	20,000	29th July.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	13th August.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	23th August.
KOREA MARU	20,000	10th September.

* Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG to VALPARAISO Via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong:
KIYO MARU	17,200	July 14th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	.....	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, *MANAGER.*
Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375. KING'S BUILDING.

Koninklyke Paketvaart Maatschappy.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

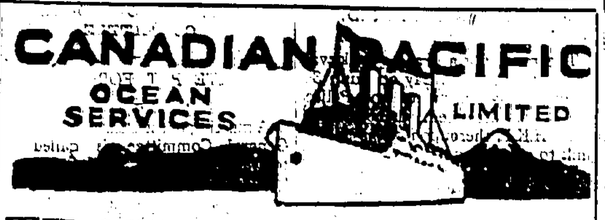
THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 14th July to:—
SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI.
This Vessel offers excellent Cabin-accommodation for Saloon-passengers.
Wireless Telegraphy.
For Freight and Passage apply to:
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Telephone No. 1574. Agents.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY announce the augmentation of the present double daily train service by a third Trans-Continental train——

THE TRANS-CANADA LIMITED.

The new train will leave Vancouver

DAILY FOR MONTREAL

Connecting for all points in Eastern Canada and United States.

RUNNING TIME VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL
93.15 hours.

The "TRANS-CANADA LIMITED" will be devoted to First Class Sleeping Car passengers and will consist entirely of Compartment Observation and Standard Sleeping cars, Dining car and Baggage cars.

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department.
Hongkong, June 7, 1919.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN		LEAVING.
QUINNEBAUG	Capt. Medina.....	FRIDAY,	4th July at 11 a.m.
HAITAN	Capt. A. H. Stewart.....	TUESDAY,	8th July at 1 p.m.
HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	SATURDAY,	12th July at 3 p.m.

SWATOW.
Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA"
August 19th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1334.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.
FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with: FROM COLOMBO:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT,

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

FOR STEAMER SAILS.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Or to HEISS & Co., Canton. General Agents.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for the above port on July 20.

For freight and further particulars apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
Agents.

SHIPPING PERSONALIA.

Captain G. E. Hely, of the "Sinkiang," is on leave.

Captain R. Turnbull, from reserve, has gone master, "Sinkiang."

Mr. W. J. Andrews, chief officer, "Tuesar," has gone chief officer, "Poyang."

Mr. A. L. Latchford has been appointed supernumerary second officer, "Woosung."

Mr. E. M. Gellie, second officer, "Kweichow," has gone chief officer, "Cirsan."

Mr. J. T. Jones, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Kweichow."

Mr. W. Milne, second engineer, "Shengking," has gone second engineer, "Hoihow."

Mr. T. J. Collier, from reserve, has gone third engineer, "Fengtien."

Captain J. Campbell, from leave, has gone master, "Kiangwo."

Captain W. D. Mcarthur, of the "Kiangwo," is on leave.

Captain H. G. N. Walker, from leave, has gone master, "Koonshing."

Captain S. Polkinghorn, of the "Koonshing," has gone supernumerary master, "Hangsang."

Mr. W. Ryden, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Suiwo." Mr. C. F. Fisher, second officer, "Suiwo," is on reserve.

Mr. F. Hubert, chief officer, "Loksang," is on reserve.

Captain D. W. Ritchie, of the "Loksang," is on leave.

Mr. J. Ibbotson, second officer, "Nansang," has gone chief officer, "Loksang."

Mr. C. T. Everinglam, supernumerary second officer, "Hopsang," is on reserve.

Mr. H. M. Bishop has been appointed third engineer, "Hangsang." Mr. W. A. Smith, third engineer, "Hangsang," has resigned.

Mr. K. M. Evenson, from leave, has gone chief officer, "Tungwah."

Mr. A. Murphy, acting chief officer, "Tungwah," has gone second officer, "Haean."

Mr. R. Alexander, third engineer, "Kiangfoo," has gone second engineer, "Kiangyu."

Mr. E. Berthet has been appointed fourth engineer, "Hsinming."

Mr. B. Munro, second engineer, "Haean," has gone acting chief engineer, same ship.

Mr. G. Butchart, from leave, has gone second engineer, "Haean."

Captain J. G. Smith, of the "Kongning," has gone master, "Mansang."

Mr. A. Gillians, chief officer, "Kongning," is on reserve.

Captain B. Griffiths, of the "Mansang," is on reserve.

Mr. J. L. Walsh, second officer, "Mansang," is on reserve.

Mr. H. C. Thorstensen has been appointed acting second officer, "Mansang."

Mr. J. Taylor, chief officer, "Kwongsai," has gone acting master, "Kongning."

Mr. C. Hansen, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Kwongsai."

Mr. P. F. McManus, from reserve, has gone acting chief officer, "Chienchow."

Mr. A. C. Wilson has been appointed supernumerary chief officer, "Lindsay Moller."

Mr. J. R. Thompson, third officer, "Haihong," has gone acting second officer, same ship.

Mr. W. H. Cheshire, second officer, "Haihong," has resigned.—*Shipping and Engineering.*

PROPERTY OR LIFE?

"The truth is that the Bolshevikis are feared and execrated—with a passionate intensity for which it would be difficult to find any parallel—not because they have violated the sanctity of human life, but because they have repudiated in precept and practice the sanctity of private property," says the *New Statesman.*

"It is only another illustration of the undeniable fact that most of us, whatever we may say, do in practice reverence property above life—which, indeed, is not unreasonable, since lives can always be replaced, whilst to abolish the idea of property is to destroy, for good or evil, the whole structure of contemporary civilised society."

Mothers, don't let your little ones suffer because of eczemas, rashes, irritations, itchings, burnings or chafings. Cuticura will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep and point to speedy healment often when all else seems to fail. Bathe with hot water and Cuticura Soap, using plenty of soap, dry and anoint gently with Cuticura Ointment. These super-creamy emollients are a boon to tired, fretted mothers of skin-tortured infants.

Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal. F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

To

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
NAGOYA	21st August	23rd September	2nd October

For

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	due Bombay about
DUNERA	9th July	26th July
DILWARA	26th July	13th August

For

CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

JAPAN	22nd July	Due Calcutta 13th August.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	
DILWARA	14th July	Shanghai only.

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.

Passengers may travel by E.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Vœux Road Central. HONGKONG. Agents.

E. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.

Telephone No. 1116. 25, Wing Woo Street, Central.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.
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SUWA MARU ... ... Tuesday, 5th August, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.
TAMBA MARU ... ... Friday, 4th July, at Noon.
MISHIMA MARU ... ... Friday, 11th July, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.
NIKKO MARU ... ... Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... ... Wednesday, 20th August, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murmora San Francisco, Panama & Colon.
TOYAMA MARU ... ... Tuesday, 15th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
SHINRYU MARU ... ... Thursday, 3rd July.
TENSHIN MARU ... ... Sunday, 13th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
RANGOON MARU ... ... Thursday, 3rd July, at 10 a.m.
CALCUTTA MARU ... ... Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
AKI MARU ... ... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... ... Saturday, 23rd August, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
SHIMBU MARU ... ... Thursday, 3rd July.
INABA MARU ... ... Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.
SHINGO MARU ... ... Tuesday, 15th July.
KAMO MARU ... ... Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

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WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

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DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Nippon Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 7th July.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Tenyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 20th July.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Ecuador	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 16th July, at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail s.s. Co., Ltd.	
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 19th August.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver	Western Knight	The Admiral Line	About 15th August.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Chicago Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 8th July.
Victoria B.C., & Seattle via S'hai, &c.	Katori Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th July, at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Ld.	On 10th July.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Monteagle	Canadian O.S. Ld.	On 22nd July.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th July.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd July, at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Kiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 14th July.
New York via Panama	Euryades	Butterfield & Swire	On 9th July.
New York via Panama Canal	Gaelic Prince	The Bank Line, Limited	On 20th July.
San Francisco	Bintang	Java-China-Japan Lijn	About 2nd August.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Aki Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Inaba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th July, at 11 a.m.
Yokohama & Kobe	Chaksang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 5th July, D'light.
Shanghai	Hangsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.	On 8th July at D'light.
Shanghai	Dilwara	P. & O.-B.I. & A.L.	On 10th July.
Shanghai	Tean	Butterfield & Swire	On 8th July, at Noon.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Deli	Van Waerwijck	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 14th July.
Straits & Calcutta	Kwaisang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 8th July, at 3 P.M.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 6th July, at 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Quinnebaug	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 4th July, at 11 a.m.
Manila	Yuensang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 4th July, at 3 p.m.
Java	Borneo Maru	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 15th July.
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Dunera	P. & O.-B.I. & A.L.	On 7th July.
Bombay & Colombo via Singapore	Tenshin Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th July.
London and Antwerp	Amazon Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	End of July.
London via S'pore, P'ang & C'bo &c.	Tamba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 4th July at Noon.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Kawaii Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 13th July.

Y. K. K.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "BENARTY," From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th July, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th July or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th July, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO, Agents.

Hongkong, July 3, 1919.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the July 8, 1919, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on July 8, 1919 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, July 1, 1919.

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Godown 756.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

THE Steamship "KIYO MARU," STEAMER ARRIVED FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, Monday June 30.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered on and after Sunday, July 6.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Thursday, July 10, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or godown and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Hongkong, July 1, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

"NIPPON MARU," STEAMER ARRIVED FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, Monday June. 30.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their bills of lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered on and after Saturday, July 6.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Tuesday, July 8, at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or godown and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Hongkong, July 1, 1919.

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Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the onc-carrying steamer for Marseilles and London.

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No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254'	45' 3"	14'	7' 6"	..
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	60'	14'	7' 6"	..
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	22	60'	12'	7' 6"	..
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	446'.0"	58' 6"	30	7' 6"	..
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CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

During the months of May and June, the City Hall Work Party received the following:—31 vests, 162 prs. of pyjamas, 207 shirts, 396 roller bandages, 180 food-covers, 703 handkerchiefs, 49 prs. of pants, 200 flannels, 15 scrubbers, 180 pillow-slips, 5 prs. of children's overalls, 75 sheets, 60 prs. of socks, 2 muffleers, 2 prs. of knee-caps, and 1 helmet.

The Mothers' Union contribution to the above list was:—12 prs. of socks, 35 handkerchiefs, and 2 food-covers.

The Wesleyan Church Work Party sent to be packed, during May and June:—31 prs. of socks, 1 pr. of knee-caps, 75 handkerchiefs, 20 shirts, 61 mosquito nets, 11 pillow-cases, 7 mops, 3 scrubbers, and 31 doz. of roller bandages.

Mrs. Brandt's Work Party at Kowloon had the honour of being the first branch actually at work sending in their first consignment on June 2d.

A quantity of thin clothing was collected in May, and distributed to Troops proceeding Home via Suez, in addition to their wardrobe which seemed to be much appreciated, in view of the hot weather in the Straits and Red Sea.

With the consignments sent in by the Naval Work Party and the Catholic Women's League, the above filled 16 cases, 15 of which were sent to Major Robertson, O.B.E., British Military Mission, Vladivostock; and the remaining to Major Shuttleworth, of General Knox's Mission, Ekaterinburg, for distribution to British troops. Four cases of clothing, 45 fitted work bags and a quantity of cotton, tapes, needles, buttons, etc., were also sent to Major Robertson, for refugees.

In answer to the letters printed below from Mrs. Robertson and Miss Sheriff-MacGregor donations of material and old clothing may be sent to the C/o Hall.

The City Hall Work Party has officially closed down, the last transactions took place on the morning of June 27, just before word was received of Germany having agreed to sign the Peace Treaty unconditionally, and this is the last list that will be published; but all through the Summer the packers will be prepared to receive and pack anything that is sent in. Parcels addressed to Mrs. Moorhead, or Mrs. Stabb, will be taken charge of by the City Hall Boy, who is authorised to sign for them.

Will all who read this, please turn out their cupboards and dry-rooms, and see if something more can be spared!" According to the letters below anything will be gratefully received and made good use of, up North, where the situation threatens to be very bad this next winter.

I would like to end this last publishing with a word of very cordial thanks and appreciation to all those—workers and donors—who have done so much to make the work of the City Hall pleasant and possible.

ETHEL M. STABB.

July 1, 1919.

American Red X Hospital,
Tumen, West Siberia,
10-4-'19.

My dear Mrs. Stabb,—Yesterday I had three nice letters from you and it was delightful to get them, and my heart is filled with gratitude to you and to all your helpers, but—and the but is awful—it is even more full of disgust—we have been demobilised and recalled. Don't be afraid, all your nice things will be used and much appreciated, but I shall not have the pleasure of distributing them. The Canadian Red X. will still carry on and I shall arrange with them about the gifts. Your work-bags and materials will be a perfect godsend here, absolutely nothing can be bought. There is an orphanage in Tumen where they have literally nothing to put on the babies. I have been giving them my night-gowns and anything I can spare. They had no sugar and the babies naturally did not thrive; the head of the American Red X. came along and I told him and he has given sugar. I think he will continue to interest himself in them. What this country needs is goods, work, responsible people to supervise all money transactions, and not too much so-called charity. The Russians prefer to run their own hospitals, schools, orphanages, etc. Only the very intelligent believe that any other nation can teach them anything!

The Americans were very short of personnel so we came to help them while waiting for our equipment. The very morning after we got up here we got a wire saying we were demobilised! We, of course, said we would stay until the new staff arrived from the States, so we expect to get back to Vladivostock about the end of May or beginning of June. When we shall get a boat from there the Lord only knows, or by which route we shall struggle home!

I told you, I think, that I had met Miss Inness in Kioto. What a nice woman she is. My mother tells me that Captain Gerard Fitzwilliams has had to take a mission with the Crown Jewels back to Serbia, it must have been interesting. He has been doing very good work in Italy and then with famine relief in other lands.

I wish I could see you to tell you of the conditions here. Two or three of my sisters are staying on with the American Red X. but I cannot do that. There is a very nice Mrs. Potter in charge of the Canadian Red X. supplies. I shall see her when I get back to Vladivostock.

This Hospital has among the patients, Czechs, Russians, Chinese and prisoners of all nationalities. The office staff is Czech, the doctors Russian and Czech, the Sisters British, Belgian and Russian, the servants Czech, German, Austrian and Magyar. I, who am acting superintendent, am British, but there is an American Matron and an American dentist (from Hongkong).

I really feel awful to be taken away from this work, having done so little. I feel that all you people will think me such a brute to have incited you to effort. But your efforts will not be in vain, I can assure you.

With all good wishes, I am, yours very sincerely,

EDITH SHERIFF-MACGREGOR.

Vladivostock, 28-5-'19.

Dear Mrs. Stabb,—May I encroach on your kindness and ask that some warm clothing may be collected for the children? Here in Vladivostock things are not so bad, although badly clothed; but higher up the line the people are almost destitute, and one can help in getting ready now warm clothes for the coming winter.

It is quite cold here now, and we are pleased to wear quite warm clothing, so I feel certain badly nourished children must feel it more than we do.

I feel certain there are many ladies who have odds and ends which could be made into petticoats, etc., and many have children's left-off clothing. Everything in the way of clothing can be made use of here.

On Sunday we went by motor-car to the Summer house we intend living in and I saw many little children in the villages, with very little on; no shoes or stockings; during the summer months it does not matter as I hear it is quite warm.

I am most interested in this, and have already set to work to make things, as I brought up a large box of flannel, serge, etc., with me.

At present we are living in the General's house, as conditions are not good enough for me to live out in the country, although many have gone. Houses are very scarce and *very poor*. Many families are still living in railway carriages and are pleased to be allowed, although they are required for transport.

I haven't met Miss MacGregor yet, as she is away, helping the American Red X. for a short time, until they can get a relief. She has complete control of her hospital.—Yours sincerely,

ROSE ROBERTSON.

Ordnance Office Headquarters,
British Military Mission to Siberia,
9th May, 1919.

Dear Mrs. Stabb,—The five cases of Hospital comforts, No. 12, 17, 18, 19 and 20, sent per s.s. "Vitima," arrived safely and are being sent on by first available train.

There is a very urgent need for all hospital supplies for Russian Hospitals at the Front, etc., and any sent would be most gratefully appreciated.

I wish I could express in words how thankful all here, and up the line, are to you, and your staff, for your generous help, but words will not adequately express how grateful they are for all you do for them.

Thanking you most sincerely, and with all good wishes.—Truly yours,

T. A. ROBERTSON.

Ordnance Office Headquarters,
British Military Mission to Siberia,
10th June, 1919.

Dear Mrs. Stabb,—On behalf of General Sir Alfred Knox and the British Military Mission may I thank you for the nine cases of gifts just received ex s.s. "Indigherki." They were despatched to the Front by last night's train and will, I know, be gratefully received, being very urgently needed there.

I am enclosing a copy of a cable which will give you an idea of how badly and urgently things are needed.—Truly yours,

T. A. ROBERTSON.

COPY OF TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAM No. 1.

From General Knox, Omsk,
To General Blair,
British Consul General, Shanghai.

Have inspected Hospitals all along the Front and found Hospitals in terrible state. Russians are doing all they can but owing to lack of supplies cannot give even necessary help to wounded soldiers.

Bandages, gauze, linen of all kinds, absorbent cotton, surgical instrument and chloroform required at once.

Am asking England to send money. Meantime in the interests of humanity, any quantity of above-mentioned will be more than welcome.

Please send everything to me at Vladivostock and I will personally see to distribution.

TELEGRAM No. 2.

May 6, British Consul-General,
Shanghai.

Please thank Lady de Saussmarez. Underclothing and Hospital requirements always very welcome but absorbent cotton, gauze and bandages essential.

It is impossible to send too many of these and they should be given preference over former.

INDIAN MUSLIM SOCIETY.

ENTERTAIN MR. WODEHOUSE, C.I.E.

At Wisemann's yesterday afternoon, a large party gathered at the invitation of the Hongkong Indian Muslim Society, to congratulate Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse on his appointment to the Companionship of the Indian Empire.

There were present: The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. C. Mell. Messer, O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P., Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne (the Puisne Judge), Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Messrs. R. O. Hutchison, C. G. Perdue, J. W. Franks, Dr. C. W. McKenny, Lieut.-Col. E. J. Coles, R.A.O.C., Lt.-Col. E. Clements Smith, Lieut. E. Evendon, Lt.-Col. W. H. Pussey, Major M. W. Buck, Captain A.-K. Sen Gupta, I.M.S., Inspector Churcher, Col. A. Chapman, Dr. Malik, Subadar Major Roshan Khan, D.C.M., Subadar Bhan Singh, Subadar Major Bhagat Singh, Mr. F. D. Windsor, Jemadar Mohamed Khan, Subadar Major Balla Singh, Subadar Ghulam Hussain, Jemadar Karim Elahi, Messrs. H. M. H. Nemazee, M. Nemazee, M. A. Kazrani, J. Hassan, A. A. Nawsariwala, K. Hossenally, Y. Motabhoy, K. D. Mistry, Cassim Ahmed, K. A. Tyab, Shareef, H. K. Irani, B. P. Tawaria, J. H. Ruttonjee, Bejonjeeshrof, J. N. Mehta, D. H. Cooper, P. A. Jamstjee, E. D. Kotewall, R. H. Kotewall, A. Abdoobrahim, M. P. Tahti, U. Rumjahn, M. A. Razak, N. M. Arab, A. B. Suffiad, Osman Madar, S. D. Mehal, Khawas Khan, G. D. Mehal, Ghulam Hussain, Inspector Mehinder Singh, Mahan Singh, Bishen Singh, Budan Singh, Uttam Singh, S. M. Bhagat Singh, F. Ali, Wahid Awang, J. M. Dyer, Wissiamull Assumall, D. Cheluram, Pohoomall, E. Nazirine, Bishen Das, D. Rumjahn, Chottoomal, P. D. Molwani, Bool Chand and Dialdass, and also the Managing Committee of the Society: Inspector Nawab Khan (President), Mr. Sirdar Khan (Vice-President), Mr. Fateh Mohamed (Hon. Secretary), Khan Sahib Hasham Khan (Auditor), Messrs. Noor Din, Noor Khan, G. D. Mehal, S. M. Khair Deen, S. M. Miran Bux, Ghulam Mustafa, Sh. Abdulla.

Addressing those present Inspector Nawab Khan (President of the Society) said in Urdu: I thank you all very much for being present at this tea party which has added something very great to the honour of Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E., and to the dignity of the Indian Muslim Society. I congratulate Mr. Wodehouse, Deputy Superintendent of Police, for the most eminent order of the Companion of the Indian Empire which he has received. The Indian honours up to now were only confined in India but now His Majesty's Government has very graciously extended it to the people in foreign countries, I hope therefore that in the near future many of you will be decorated with this kind of honour. I thank you, gentlemen, once more and hope that the remaining thoughts of mine will be interpreted by the Vice-President in English.

Mr. Sirdar Khan, the Vice-President, said: Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Indian Moslem Society I thank you all for the great honour you have given us by the presence of your company in attending this tea party. This tea party is given by the Indian Moslem Society to express its rejoicing and gratitude, and to congratulate Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, the D.S.P., for the most deserving honour—"the Companion of the Indian Empire"—that has been conferred upon him by His Majesty's Government. Being an Indian honour, the event has a special distinction in the eyes of the Indian community and should be looked upon in the same light by the European population of the Colony, on the ground that it is the first of its kind bestowed upon a non-Indian member of this Colony. If all the happy functions that have heretofore taken place in this Colony in connection with honours were to be put together—if all those happy spectacles of merry making occasions attending such functions could be brought forward together—it would not be short of a scene favourably compared with an earthly paradise. But, Gentlemen, the happiness of which I am now making expression is quite distinct from those of previous times in as much as, this honour which heretofore was confined within the bounds of India, has now by the most gracious act of His Majesty's generous Government found its way outside India. It is a matter of great satisfaction and pleasure to us that Indian Honours and Titles are now given to deserving persons out of India, and I earnestly hope that many of you present here have the good fortune of obtaining some of them. We Indians have a special love for such occasions and always look upon them as an honour to the whole community whenever one of us is so ennobled, and, more so, when such dignity is granted to any person outside our community: as is the present case of Mr. Wodehouse. It was a spontaneous desire on the part of every one of us when we decided to celebrate the occasion by giving some tangible tribute—in order to publicly express our feelings: hence it resulted in our meeting here today. Mr. Wodehouse's good services to further the interests of all Indians in the Colony, his kind and untiring attention towards the members of the Indian community are expressions of daily utterances amongst our private circles, and this is perhaps the first occasion on which the leaders of every class and section of the Indian community who are present here, have availed themselves of publicly expressing through me their sincere and heartfelt gratitude to Mr. Wodehouse for his ever kind and affectionate treatment accorded to every Indian irrespective of class or distinction, who have had occasion to come in contact with him, both in his private and official capacity. The Indian Moslem Society, which was only formed last year and is flourishing, owes a great deal to Mr. Wodehouse's kind patronage, advice and assistance in reaching its present stage. The same meed of praise is given by the Khadsa Diwan who receive untiring attention from Mr. Wodehouse, at all times of need. I am sorry to say that our written address could not be get ready in time for presentation to Mr. Wodehouse here, but it will be presented as soon as ready. Gentlemen, on behalf of the Indian Moslem Society I thank you once more for your honouring us with your presence here and most cordially congratulate Mr. Wodehouse on his highly deserving honour. It is our wish that he may live long to enjoy the benefits of this honour and to continue extending his untiring assistance to the Indian community.

The following reply was made by Mr. Wodehouse in Hindustani:—Mr. President and Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to me to attend this entertainment which you have so kindly got up in my honour and it is an occasion which I shall always remember. I think this is the first time that a British official in this Colony has received an Indian decoration. It is an honour for the local Indian community as well as for myself. I have received so many congratulations, that I take this opportunity to congratulate you in the way the community behaved during the war. You have had to put up with many inconveniences. The cost of living has gone up, house rents have increased, business has been hindered owing to lack of shipping, and there have been unavoidable travelling restrictions. You have borne all then with the greatest patience and good humour and have earned the gratitude of the local Government. You have also contributed most generously to War Charities. I have to thank you again, gentlemen, for the honour you have done me.

Mr. Khan Sahib Hasham Khan then said: I beg to propose that this meeting fully representing the various sections, creeds, and classes of the Indian community express and place on record its sincere and warm gratitude, by passing votes of thanks to His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor and to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for conferring the Most Eminent Order of the Companion of the Indian Empire on Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse one of the most popular European Officials in the Colony which honour the whole Indian community gratefully appreciate and are proud to share with its envied recepient.

The proposition was seconded by Subadar Major Koshan Khan and carried unanimously.

Mr. Khan Sahib Hasham Khan said: I further beg to propose that the resolution just passed unanimously be submitted through the proper channels to His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong for transmission to His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor and to His Excellency the Viceroy of India, for their information.

Mr. Fateh Muhomed seconded.

It was also proposed by Mr. Khan Sahib Hasham Khan and seconded by Mr. G. D. Mehal that copies of the two preceding resolutions be supplied to the Press in Hongkong as well as in India.

Tea and light refreshments were then served.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Preparations for the celebration of the 4th of July by the American community provide for an informal reception from 4 to 6 p.m. at the Hongkong Hotel to which all social and official Hongkong are invited by general invitation, no individual invitation being issued. It is expected that there will be a large attendance and a friendly and sociable time.

The U.S.S. "Helena" and other warships will fire the national salute at noon and dress ship as usual.

FROM THE TIGRIS IN A WEEK.

Lieut.-Col. Wilson, of the British Staff in Mesopotamia, reached England from Mosul (on the Tigris) in one week. He flew 1,000 miles from Mosul to Cairo in one day, making three stops, and from Cairo continued the journey to England by train and steamer.

TRIPLE MURDER AT TIENTSIN.

FRENCH SOLDIER RUNS AMOK.

Residents of the Italian Concession, Tientsin, were somewhat startled to hear sounds of firing in the vicinity of Mr. Marzoli's office premises, at about 3.30 a.m. on June 21.

Sergeant Jacquaud, the man who is responsible for the deaths of three people, two men and one woman, has been a soldier all his life having seen active service in most of the French Colonies and in the Great War of 1914—18. Only recently, it is said, he re-engaged for a further period of 5 years' service. His mistress, one time of the demi-monde at Shanghai, the woman victim of the shooting affray who was killed by him, was for some years in the States.

She spoke English, French and Russian fluently being of Russian origin. For the last few months the deceased woman has been living with Sergeant Jacquaud, having been badly treated by another with whom she lived when she left the Demi-monde in Shanghai.

Monsieur Guindon, one of Sergeant Jacquaud's victims, is well known to the public of Tientsin, as he has, for some months past, been the Cello player at Bordes Restaurant.

The Guindons, Sergeant Jacquaud and his Mistress were living in the same house in the Via Carlotto, where the tragedy was enacted.

Monsieur Gizard, another victim, was until he was recently demobilized, one of the most popular N.C.O.'s in garrison.

He too served in the Great War and was decorated for gallantry. He was hoping to obtain employment with a local firm and in the meantime being a talented violinist, he took on a temporary position in the Restaurant Bordes. He was a nice quiet man, popular with all, had a wife and family in France whom he intended to bring out to Tientsin once matters had been satisfactorily settled.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

Our Special Correspondent has gleaned the following after having made exhaustive inquiries in all possible directions.

On Friday night (20th June) at about 11.30 there were in Bordes Restaurant a few people, the victims of the tragedy who were accompanied by Mr. Van de Helst a Belgian Electrical Engineer.

Everybody seemed to be enjoying themselves and shortly after midnight, some of the party went to the Empire Cafe for a dance returning about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Monsieur Gizard played several selections on his violin and Monsieur Guindon rendered a few selections on the Cello, the party breaking up at about 2.45 a.m., taking Rickshaws to go home.

For the last hour or so, Sergeant Jacquaud had not been indulging in any liquor but appeared to be rather morose.

While on their way to the Italian Concession, Jacquaud drew his revolver but was prevailed upon by Mr. Van der Helst to replace it in his pocket. In due course they reched their destination in an apparently good humour.

The party entered their house in the Van Carlotta and proceeded upstairs Mr. Van der Helst being delayed a little paying off the rickshaw coolies. While he was mounting the stairs Jacquand fired several shots killing Monsieur Gizard, Monsieur Guindon and wounding Madame Guindon, not fatally, in the arm and shoulder, Madame Guindon crying out at the time "il a tur mon mari." (He has killed my husband).

Mr. Van der Helst rushed off in search of assistance, calling a Native Policeman and notifying the Italian Police Station.

In the meantime Jacquaud persuaded his mistress to accompany him to the French Concession. A Chinese Policeman in the Italian Concession valiantly tried to arrest Jacquaud, but upon having a revolver thrust under his nose, decided that discretion was the better part of valour.

He then went in search of assistance. We must commend this Constable for not deserting his post when he heard shots and cries from the wounded and for trying to effect single-handed the arrest of an armed and desperate man.

Arriving with his mistress at the French Guard Room Jacquaud gave himself up.

His Mistress then asked him to shoot her as she had nothing to live for, which he did without the slightest hesitation, killing her outright. He then put the revolver to his own temple, intending to end his own life.

The shot entered the forehead, was deflected by the skull bone and came out over his left ear.

They were immediately taken to the Infirmary in the Compound and medical assistance was summoned.

It is expected that both Madame Guindon and Sergeant Jacquaud will recover from their wounds.

Madame Guindon we are pleased to hear, is likely to completely recover.

Sergeant Jacquaud may recover but in his case the removal of the bullet is a matter of great concern to the doctors who do not care to operate. If he survives for 6 days, he may recover. He wrote a letter to the Commanding officer that was found amongst his effects.

Sergeant Jacquaud served through the Great War having been several times badly wounded. It is therefore safe to presume that he was of unsound mind.

He was a man of an intensely jealous disposition and in the present case he had no reason whatever for being jealous of any of his unfortunate victims. He had several times threatened to commit suicide a letter also having been found amongst his effects, threatening to do so.

This morbid desire reached its culminating point in the present tragedy and goes to show that he was uffering from abnormal influences.

Mr. Van der Helst, being the chief witness in the case, was temporarily detained by the Italian authorities which is in accordance with Italian legal procedure.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

CELEBRATION MUSIC.

The Music which will be sung at the Special Thanksgiving Service in St. John's Cathedral on Sunday next at 11 a.m. will include the "Te Deum" (Stanford in B flat), Sullivan's Festival Anthem "Sing, O Heavens," the "Gloria in Excelsis" from the Holy Communion Service (Merbecke). In addition is these there will be psalms and hymns suitable for the great occasion which will give the congregation an opportunity of taking a fitting part in the service of thanksgiving. The Cathedral choir will be augmented to nearly 50 voices for this service.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

List of vessels in port this morning.

British:—	*Japanese:—*
Hauroto	Jinju Maru
Changsha	Amakusa Maru
Prometheus	Katori Maru
Bessie Dollar	Shinbu Maru
Chaksang	Madras Maru
Hopsang	Rangoon Maru
Yuensang	Malay Maru
Pheumpenh	Dainichi Maru
Benarty	Manila Maru
Egremont Castle	Chicago Maru
Tacoma	Sorachi Maru
Chingchow	Nippon Maru
Kwaisang	Kiyo Maru
Hong Wan I	Daitoku Maru
Telemachus	Masayoshu Maru
Amherst	*Chinese:—*
Kansu	Ah Pit Tai
Suisang	Ming Shun
Norwegian:—	Alicorne
Haldis	Pak Wo
	Nam Kam
American:—	Chuen On
Quinnebaug	Wing Hang
Tancerville	Hui Hai
	Asia
Dutch:—	Po Lee
Besitang	*Portuguese:—*
	Hoi Ping

LORD KITCHENER AND ANTWERP.

Lord French is day after day revealing in the *Daily Telegraph* the facts about Lord Kitchener's management of the war and the War Office in 1914-15. They were known to us at the time, but they may come as some surprise to those who burnt *The Daily Mail* in 1915 for pointing out their consequences. Lord French does not mince his words. In his last instalment he deals with the hapless expedition to Antwerp and Lord Kitchener's use of the 7th Division, and says:

I must record my deliberate opinion that the best which could have been done throughout this critical situation was *not* done, owing entirely to Lord Kitchener's endeavour to unite in himself the separate and distinct roles of a Cabinet Minister in London and a Commander-in-Chief in France.

Not only this, but Lord French declares that Ostend and Zeebrugge might have been saved if Lord Kitchener had only remembered that operations in the field are the province of the Commander-in-Chief. In that case the war would certainly have been shortened by a year. The tragedy of it all was that while Lord Kitchener with mistaken energy was trying to command the armies in the fighting line, he was obstinately neglecting the provision of shells, guns, and munitions.—*Daily Mail.*

£60,000,000 OR £100,000,000.

THE YEAR'S LOSS ON THE RAILWAYS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated on May 13 in the House of Commons that he had budgeted for a loss of £60,000,000 on the railways during the current financial year.

Sir Joseph Walton: Is the estimate of £100,000,000 by the Minister of Ways and Communications an over-estimate to the extent of £40,000,000

The Chancellor: There has been great difficulty in making an estimate. The figure of £60,000,000 is, I am advised by the Board of Trade, the best figure it can give.

Sir Edward Carson: Isn't the figure of £100,000,000 a pure fiction?

The Chancellor: My right hon. friend should address himself to the Minister of Ways and Communications (Sir Eric Geddes).

Sir Edward Carson: I have done so and cannot get any answer.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 3d. 11h. 55m.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports and Manila, &c.:—Typhoon in Lat. 22° N. Long. 122° E., moving N.N.W. at 8 to 12 m.p.h.

July 3d. 12h. 04m.—No returns are to hand except those from Formosa and the Philippines. Pressure has decreased moderately over Formosa, and increased moderately over Luzon. The typhoon is situated near S. Formosa moving N. or N.N.W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 26.09 inches, against an average of 40.42 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the July 4th.

1.—Hongkong to Bias Bay. W. winds, fresh; cloudy, rain later.

2.—Formosa Channel. N. winds, fresh to strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JULY 3, 1919.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	8 a.	—	—	—	—		—
Nemuro	8 a.	—	—	—	—		—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—		—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—		—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—		—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—		—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—		—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—		—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—		—
Ishi'jima	"	—	—	—	—		—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—		—
Weihaiwei	8 a.	—	—	—	—		—
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—		—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—		—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—		—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—		—
Shanghai	"	—	—	—	—		—
Gutzlaff	"	—	—	—	—		—
Sharp Pk	7 a.	29.58	81	89	N	4	b
Amoy	6 a.	29.47	86	65	N	1	b
Swatow	"	29.52	81	87	WNW	2	b
Taihoku	5 a.	29.49	81	73	E	3	b
Taichu	"	29.91	77	—	—	0	b
Tainan	"	29.42	79	—	—	2	o
Koshun	"	29.39	81	—	N	3	r
Pescadores	"	29.41	81	—	NE	4	o
Canton	6 a.	29.58	84	91	W	1	c
Hongkong	"	29.57	81	93	W	1	c
Gap Rock	"	29.56	—	—	WSW	5	c
Macao	"	29.36	82	89	W	7	b
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—		—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—		—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—		—
Phulien	7 a.	—	—	—	—		—
Tourane	"	—	—	—	—		—
C. St. James	"	—	—	—	—		—
Aparri	6 a.	29.53	73	79	S	1	o
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—		—
Manila	"	29.78	72	96	SE	2	r
Legaspi	"	29.64	77	91	SW	1	o
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—		—
Iloilo	"	29.84	75	96	—	0	o
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—		—
Guam	4.30	29.87	—	—	NE	2	o
Labuan	6 a.	—	—	—	—		—

C. W. JEFFRIES, *Chief Assistant.*

Hongkong Observatory, July 3, 1919.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wet.

7. RAIN in inches tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1908-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

July 4 to 10, 1919.

			High Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height
			h m	feet	h m	ft in
Fri	4	m	2 41	4.5	m 7 24	3.1
			1 46 a	5.0	8 22 a	2.1
Sat	5	m	3 34	4.8	m 9 1	1.5
			3 9 a	4.4	9 10 a	2.5
Sun	6	m	4 26	5.1	m 11 4	3.3
			4 48 a	4.0	9 57 a	2.8
Mon	7	m	5 18	5.4	0 29 a	3.5
			6 12 a	3.8	10 4 a	2.9
Tues	8	m	6 12	5.8	1 23 a	3.3
			7 25 a	3.8	11 34 a	3.0
Wed	9	m	6 26	6.2	2 1 a	1.9
			8 14 a	3.8		
Thur	10	m	6 53	5.8	m 6 22	3.1
			9 19 a	3.8	2 35 a	1.3

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 1 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 1 p.m.
Barometer	29.58	29.57	29.54
Temperature	89	81	82
Humidity	69	93	80
Direction of Wind	W	W	N
Force	3	1	2
Weather	c.	c	c/rlt
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.23

Highest open air Temperature on the 2nd—89
Lowest open air Temperature on the 3rd—81

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, July 3, 1919.

THE SECOND MRS. CAMPBELL.

DIVORCE STORY OF CAPTAIN'S WIVES.

"Two cases, but the same man," said counsel, Mr. J. Harvey Murphy, when two suits were called on for hearing in the Divorce Court on May 9—one by a wife for a divorce and the other by another "wife" for nullity.

Counsel explained that the respondent, Capt. Alfred Raphael Campbell (formerly a merchant), married his first wife, Alice Rowe, at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, London, on June 30, 1913. On Christmas Day, 1915, he went through a ceremony of marriage at Alexandria, Egypt, with another woman, Gertrude Hanne. There was a child of the second "marriage."

It was not until February 20 last, said Mr. Murphy, that the "second Mrs. Campbell" unexpectedly learned of the first wife's existence. She (the second "wife") went to Waring's about some furniture her husband had stored, and was confronted with documentary evidence which showed there was another wife claiming to be the owner. From inquiries made the marriage of 1913 was disclosed.

Mrs. Alice Campbell said that in 1915 her husband, Capt. Campbell, joined the Army and their furniture was stored. He went to the Dardanelles and she did nursing at a military hospital at Bramshott. Her husband was exceedingly unkind to her.

OXFORD-STREET INCIDENT.

In September last, she continued, while in Oxford-street she saw him walking with two women. He ran into a shop on seeing her and disappeared. On March 7 last she got in touch with the second "wife" and for the first time learned of her husband's bigamy. A week later she and the other "wife" met at a solicitor's office and these proceedings were begun.

Mrs. Gertrude Campbell (otherwise Hanne) also gave evidence.

PAPERS TO PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

Mr. Justice Horridge pronounced a decree nisi in the one case and a decree of nullity in the other. His lordship added:

"I wish the Public Prosecutor to be notified of this case. I have been trying nearly every day during the war common soldiers for bigamy and passing substantial sentences.

"This man is, or has been, a captain in the Army, formerly a merchant, and, as far as the evidence before me goes, he married these two ladies and inflicted a serious injury upon one of them. This is certainly a case where the papers ought to go before the Public Prosecutor."

CONCRETE BRICKS.

MACHINE DESIGNED TO TURN OUT 10,000 A DAY.

The "*Daily Chronicle*" learns that for some time past experiments have been made with the object of discovering a suitable substitute for the ordinary building brick, which is something of a rarity at the present time.

Various "concrete" bricks and building blocks have been produced, but many of them were open to the objection that they were not thoroughly damp proof, and because of this builders and local authorities were inclined to look askance at them.

It is claimed, however, that the super-concrete brick, which has now made its appearance, satisfactorily meets this objection. Houses have been built with it to the satisfaction of the surveyor of an urban district council, and one builder says of it:—

"The brick is as hard as blue Bath stone, and very difficult to cut after it has been in the walls a few weeks."

Its cost is said to be not more than a third of that of other bricks, and it can be put on the market at about £2 a thousand.

A machine has been designed which will turn out nine-inch concrete bricks at the rate of from 8,000 to 10,000 a day. They can be used in constructional work the day after they have been made.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, July 3, 1919.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	3 5/8
" On demand	3/5 13/16
" 30 days' sight	3/6 3/16
" 4 months' sight	3/6 7/16
Credits, 4 months' sight	3/7
Documentary, 4 months' sight	3/7 1/8
On Paris—	
On demand	510
Credits, 4 months' sight	527 1/2
On New York—	
On demand	80
Credits, 60 days' sight	81 1/2
On Bombay—	
Wire	nom.
On demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire	nom.
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand	143
On Manila—	
On demand	164
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	nom.
On Yokohama—	
On demand	158
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	37 20
Sycee (Bank's buying rate)	35.65
Silver (per oz.)	53
Bar silver in Hongkong	30 7/8 pm. n.
Chinese Copper Cash	3 7/8 pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	
Rate of Native Interest	7 1/2 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	3 1/2 % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 3rd JULY, 1919.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

Banks.	
Hongkong Banks	715 n.
Marine Insurances.	
Canton Ins.	$437 1/2 n.
North China Ins.	T. 220 n.
Union Ins.	$180 b.
Yangtsze Ins.	$250 n.
Far Easterns	T. 21 b.
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire Ins.	$141 n.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	$330 b.
Shipping.	
Douglases	$97 n.
H.K. Steamboats	$23 b.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	$32 n.
Do. (Def.)	$158 b.
Shell Transports	193/- b. 192/6 sa.
Star Ferries	$34 s.
Refineries.	
China Sugars	$159 b.
Malabon Sugars	$40 b.
Mining.	
Kailan Mining Adm.	52 7/8 b.
Langkats	T. 22 1/2 b.
Shanghai Loans	—
Shai Explorations	—
Raubs	$2 b.
Tronoh Mines	44/6 n.
Ural Caspians	52/6 n.
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H. & K. Wharfs	$94 n.
H. & W. Docks	$157 sa.
S'hai Docks	T. 139 b.
New Engineerings	T. 27 b.
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Central Estates	$112 s.
Hongkong Hotels	$123 b.
Hongkong Lands	$117 b.
Humphreys	$8 b.
Kowloon Lands	$46 b.
Land Reclamations	$175 n.
West Points	$81 b.
Cotton Mills.	
Ewo Cottons	T. 300 b.
Kung Yiks	T. 35 n.
Laou Kung Mows	T. 200 n.
Orientals	T. 95 b.
Shanghai Cottons	T. 2 5/8 b.
Yangtzepoos	T. 14 3/4 b.
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	$8 1/2 n.
China-Borneos	$13 b.
China Lights Old $5 1/2 & New 1 1/2	b.
China-Providents	$7 1/2 b.
Dairy Farms	$29 n.
H.K. Electrics	$73 b.
Macao Ins.	$34 b.
Hongkong Ropes	$31 1/2 b.
H.K. Tramways	$7.40 b.
Peak Tramways (Old)	$7 1/2 b.
do. (New)	$ .80 b.
Steam Laundries	$3 1/2 b.
H.K. Steel Foundry	$12 n.
Water-boats	$13 1/2 b.
Watsons	$3 1/2 b.
Powells	$12 b.
Wiseman's	$29 b.

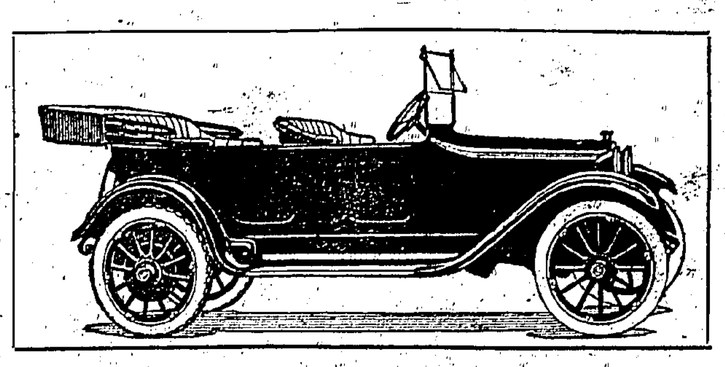
CRAMP COLIC.

NO need of suffering from cramps in the stomach or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it to-day, there will be no time to send for it after the attack comes on. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

WE HAVE CONCENTRATED ON ONE CAR AND ONE CAR ONLY, IN A DETERMINATION TO MAKE IT AS GOOD AS A CAR CAN BE MADE FOR EVERY PART AND EVERY PROCESS THAT ENTERS INTO IT WE HAVE PERSONALLY ESTABLISHED A STANDARD, THE WORK DONE AND THE MATERIALS USED IN EACH PART AND EACH PROCESS, IN EVERY CAR, MUST CONFORM TO THAT STANDARD. DODGE BROTHERS WILL ALWAYS GIVE TO THEIR CAR THAT OVER CARE WHICH THE PUBLIC EXPECTS OF THEM

PEOPLE HAVE IMPLICIT FAITH IN THE INTEGRITY OF DODGE BROTHERS' MANUFACTURING METHODS. BECAUSE OF THE NAME IT BEARS YOU MAY BE SURE THAT THE PRINCIPLE BEHIND THE CAR WILL NEVER BE CHANGED A HAIR'S BREADTH + DODGE BROTHERS HAVE ONLY ONE IDEA IN THE UPBUILDING OF THEIR BUSINESS. THAT IS TO BUILD IT SO SOUNDLY AND SO WELL THAT THE GOODWILL WHICH THEY HAVE WON WILL GROW AND ENDURE FOREVER.



ITS STABILITY IS BUT A REFLECTION OF THE INSTITUTION ITSELF.

SOLE AGENTS:—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

St. George's Buildings, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE No. 781.

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

EXTRA CAR—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

ASAHI BEER

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

BANK.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

華商銀行有限公司

HEAD OFFICE:
13, Queen's Road, Central,
Chairman of Board of Directors,
LAU SIU CHEUN, Esq.
General Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Loans, granted on approved securities.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.
The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

LOU HOAN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 9, 1919.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up ... $1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed.
(Rate and Particulars on application)
To the Office of
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bad Air Cases. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 2/9.
DR. A. CLERMONT & Co., Horsham, Sussex, ENG.
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" ON GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.—HONGKONG.
ESTABLISHED 1912.

Paid-up Capital $2,000,000
Reserves and Undivided Profits 500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POONG SHAN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 10, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 2 Queen's Road Central.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ... $2,000,000.

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Pong Wai Ting,—Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Chan Kai Ming,
Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan,
Mr. Wong Yun Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok,
Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Ng Chung Lok.

CHIEF MANAGER.....Kan Tong Po.
ASST. MANAGER .....Li Tse Fong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of TWO per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

中國銀行

(Specially authorised in China by Presidential Mandate of 22nd November, 1917).

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds..... 3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
PEKING: Haiting, Tungchow. NORTH: Miyun, Chohsien, Pahsien Ninlansan, Hsuanhua. CHIHLI: Tientsin, Paotinfu, Lutai, Tsinhaisien, Sangfang, Shuntohfu, Tangshan, Taming, Choluhsien, Weinsien. MANCHURIA: Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Heho, Hsinmingfu, Taonanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tiehling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suiwafu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kungchuling, Liaoyang Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaipingsien. HUPEH: Hankow, Shasi, Ichang. HUNAN: Changsha. KIANGSU: Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chingkiang, Wusih, Hsuchowfu, Tungchow. SOUTH: Tsinkiangpo. SHANTUNG: Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien. SHANSI: Taiyuanfu, Yunshong, Sinkianhsien, Tatungfu. HONAN: Kaifeng, Chowkiakow, Hsuhsien. KWANGTUNG: Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiungchow. FUKIEN: Foochow, Amoy, Hankong, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santuao. CHEKIANG: Hanchow, Shaohsing, Huchowfu, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyau, Haimen. KIANGSI: Nacchang, Kiukiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehchen, Chian. ANWHEI: Wuhu, Anking, Pangfow, Luchowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan. SZECHUEN: KUEICHOW: Wweivangfu. SHANSI: Sianfu, Hangchunfu. SUIYUAN: Kweihwating Paotowchen. TSAHAR: Kalgan Fengchen. URGA: Urga, Haklatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 25, 1919.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD., (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed... Yen 20,000,000.
Capital (Paid-up) ... „ 27,500,000.
Reserve Funds ..... „ 6,560,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, OSAKA, MOJI.
FORMOSA—GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KEELUNG, PUHAN, SHINCHIKU, MAKUNG, TAICHU, TAINAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI, TOKYEN, ARO.
CHINA—SHANGHAI, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, AMOY, FOOCHOW, SWATOW, CANTON.
OTHERS—HONGKONG, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE, SOERABAJA, SEMARANG, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, LONDON, NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK.
PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKIJI TANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
2, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, March 21, 1919.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$18,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling $1,500,000 @ 2/- = $15,000,000
Silver $1,000,000
$36,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $18,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, | P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months 3½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3¾ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 26, 1919.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1919. 517

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
(FRENCH BANK).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... FRANCS 75,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... „ 37,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 25,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors.....André Berthelot.
General Manager.....A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, SAIGON, TIENTSIN, HAIPHONG, HONGKONG, YUNNANFU, HANOI, VLADIVOSTOCK, CANTON, FOOCHOW.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: The London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd. The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Richmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIRANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Buildings,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440

Hongkong, March 31, 1919.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £ 100,000,000 = (£6,333,333)
PAID-UP CAPITAL £ 70,000,000 = (£5,833,333)
RESERVE FUND £ 12,760,286 = (£1,063,275)

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
Branches at
The Hague Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.
Branches at

BANDJARMASIN,	BANGKOK,
BANDOENG,	SAMARANG,
CHERIBON,	SEMARANG,
DJEMBER,	SINGAPORE,
DJOKJAKARTA,	SOERABAJA,
KOTA RADJA,	SOERAKARTA (Solo)
MAKASSAR,	LANGSA,
MEDAN,	TELUK BETUNG (Deli)
PADANG,	TEGAL,
PARIKEMBANG,	TELOK BIMBING,
PEKALONGAN,	KITAKAMAN,
PENANG,	WINSUYREMBE,
POENTIANAK	

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES, Manager.

Hongkong, Oct. 20, 1918.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ... £1,[illegible]
RESERVE FUND ... ... £1,[illegible]
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... ... £1,[illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT, Manager.

Hongkong, April 7, 1919.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	£[illegible]
Paid-Up	£750,000
Reserved Fund and Rest ...	£[illegible]

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES, Acting Manager.

No. 7 Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, April 10, 1919.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE:
15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital ..... FRS. 48,000,000
Reserves..... „ 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BANGKOK	HONGKONG
BATTAMBANG	MONGKOK
CANTON	NOUMEA
DJIBOUTI	PAPEETE
HAIPHONG	PEKING
HANKOW	PHNOM-PENH
HANOI	PONDICHERY
SAIGON	SHANGHAI
SWATOW	SINGAPORE
TIENTSIN	TOURANE
VLADIVOSTOCK	

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, Oct. 19, 1918.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..Yen 100,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL... ... „ 42,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND ... ... „ 25,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN

BATAVIA	NEWCHWANG
BOMBAY	NEW YORK
BUENOS AYRES	OSAKA
CALCUTTA	PEKIN
CHANGCHUN	RANGOON
DAIREN (DAIREN)	SAN FRANCISCO
FENGTIEN (MUKDEN)	SEATTLE
HANKOW	SHANGHAI
HONGKONG	SHIMONOSEKI
HARBIN	SINGAPORE
KAI YUEN	SOERABAYA
KOBE	SYDNEY
LONDON	TIENTSIN
LOS ANGELES	TOKYO
LYONS	TSINANFU
MANILA	VLADIVOSTOCK
NAGASAKI	TSINGTAO

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

G. HASHIDZUME, Manager.

Hongkong, May 16, 1919.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

AND

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1918 £23,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital	£8,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£4,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds	3,877,044
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,522
Sinking Fund Account	128,273
	£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,466
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches	2,147,527
Revenue Marine Department	337,936
Other Receipts	478,949
	£5,329,878

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

THE TURKISH CASE.

AND ALLIES' ANSWER.

[See to-day's telegrams for part of allied answer.]

PARIS, June 26th.

The Grand Vizier, Damad Ferid, presented the Turkish case to the Council of Ten on June 17th. He disclaimed all responsibility on the part of the Ottoman people for the war, and did not attempt to palliate Turkish misdeeds, at which the world would shudder for ever, but declared that the Unionists, who seized power in 1913, were solely responsible. They massacred Moslems equally with Christians, condemning to death three million Moslems, of whom hundreds of thousands were still wandering shelterless in Asia Minor.

Damad Ferid claimed that the Ottoman people should be judged by their history, and not by a single unfavourable period. He said the trial of the Unionists at Constantinople proved the responsibility of the Unionists, and rehabilitated the Ottoman Empire and nation, which, henceforth, by intensive economic and intellectual culture, would strive to become a useful factor in the League of Nations. He requested the termination of the occupation of Ottoman territories, the maintenance of the *status quo* of the Ottoman Empire, and the creation of a new frontier line through Thrace, securing the defence of Adrianople and Constantinople. Damad Ferid said a fresh dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire would entirely upset the balance of power in the East.

THE ALLIES' CRUSHING REPLY.

The Allied reply, sent on June 25th, points out that Damad Ferid does not attempt to excuse or qualify Turkey's crimes, including massacres, whose calculated atrocity was unprecedented in Turkish history.

The Council does not doubt that the present Government of Turkey disapproves the policy of its predecessors, on the ground both of expediency and morality, but the nation must be judged by its rulers. The claim for complete territorial restoration was, however, also based on an appeal to Turkey's history.

The Council, while admiring the excellent qualities of the Turkish people, cannot admit that these include capacity to rule alien races. The experiment has been tried too long and too often. Nowhere, in Europe, Asia or Africa, is there a case where the establishment of Turkish rule has not resulted in the diminution of prosperity and the lowering of culture. Nowhere is there a case where the withdrawal of Turkish rule has not resulted in the growth of prosperity and the rise of culture. Everywhere—among the Christians in Europe or the Moslems in Syria, Arabia, and Africa—the Turk has destroyed wherever he conquered. The obvious conclusion is that since Turkey, without the least excuse or provocation, deliberately attacked the *Entente* Powers and has been defeated she has imposed on the victors the heavy duty of determining the destiny of the various populations in her heterogeneous Empire. This duty the Allies desire to carry out, in accordance with the wishes and in the permanent interests of the populations themselves.

The Council regrets that Damad Ferid's appeal supposed religious rivalries.

THE HAMBURG RIOTS.

BERLIN, June 26th.

The Hamburg insurgents, after a fight in which many casualties occurred, seized the Town Hall and marched the volunteer troops to prison, amid the jeers of the populace. They liberated the other prisoners.

A Committee of Twelve is administering the city.

General Lettow Vorbeck is advancing to restore order.

It is understood the disturbances are part of a big revolt which is being prepared throughout the country, but the outbreak is premature.

Food riots occurred at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder and at Landsberg. Shops, warehouses, restaurants and markets were plundered. The prison at Frankfurt was stormed, and the prisoners liberated. The intervention of Government troops proved unavailing.

CZECHS AND SUCH.

COPENHAGEN, June 25th.

A telegram from Budapest states that M. Clemenceau has telegraphed to the Hungarian Government that the Allies have charged the Commander-in-Chief of the Czecho-Slovak Army, General Pell, to arrange for the evacuation of Czecho-Slovakia. Full compensation will be demanded for unlawful damage.

After the evacuation, the Allies will request the Rumanian armies to evacuate Hungary under similar conditions.

General Pell has been directed to arrange for a cessation of hostilities by June 24th, and to completely evacuate Czecho-Slovakia by June 28th. The Hungarian commander, General Von Boehm, has declared his readiness to fulful the conditions.

As a result of the interchange of communications, hostilities on the Hungarian-Czecho-Slovak front ceased on June 24th, although the Magyars did not evacuate occupied territory.

MOSCOW STRIKES.

STOCKHOLM, June 25th.

Strikes are again ravaging the Moscow district.

BUDAPEST.

COPENHAGEN, June 25th.

A message from Budapest states that a counter-revolutionary outbreak has occurred, in which officers seized a Danube monitor. Others occupied the artillery barracks. The monitor thrice shelled the Soviet building.

The outbreak has been suppressed, and the ringleaders arrested.

JOFFRE O.M.

LONDON, June 26th.

H.M. the King has invested Marshal Joffre with the Order of Merit.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

WHY FRENCH LABOUR MEN WERE BARRED FROM SOUTHSEA.

LONDON, June 26th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Shortt said that six of the French delegates to the Southport Conference were detained pending enquiries. They were, subsequently, allowed to proceed but two preferred to return to France. The detention was due to allegations which it was absolutely impossible to ignore. (Cheers.)

Mr. Green observed that M. Longuet was notoriously pro-German during the war.

PARIS, June 26th.

Reuter authoritatively learns that when Mr. Lloyd George's attention was directed to the matter, he immediately instructed that the delegates be no longer detained, subject to their giving certain assurances, to which the delegates immediately agreed.

The Labour Conference unanimously passed a resolution, by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, urging the speedy admission of Germany into the League of Nations, and the immediate revision by the League of Nations of those clauses in the Treaty which were inconsistent with the conditions upon which the Armistice was concluded.

It also passed a resolution favouring conscription of wealth.

POLAND.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAM SAYS REQUEST GRANTED.

PARIS, June 26th.

Poland has appealed to the Council of Five for permission to use General Haller's army to rid a section of Galicia, between Lemberg and the Ukrainian border, of organised bands bent on plundering the country and murdering and torturing the peasants, making it impossible for the Polish officials to establish order. The Ukrainian Government disclaims responsibility for the robber bands, which make no pretence of belonging to any Government. Consequently, the use of General Haller's forces against the outlaws is not considered a violation of the Armistice between Poland and the Petlura Government.

JEWISH DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 26th.

Fifty thousand Jews demonstrated in London.

A procession was formed, and at Queen's Hall a service of prayer and mourning was held in memory of the victims of anti-Jewish pogroms in Poland.

AMIR MUM.

LONDON, June 26th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. W. Pratt stated that the Amir had, so far, not replied to the Viceroy's letter of June 21st, laying down the final conditions on which the Afghan delegates would be received at Rawalpindi.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

CHINA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

SHANGHAI, July 2.

A mass meeting of Shanghai citizens, held yesterday, attended by over 410,000 persons, decided not to recognise the Paris Treaty.

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

A new big political party is being formed in Tientsin named the Chung Hing Party, with a capital of $10,000,000. It plans to establish branch Societies in all Provinces, and is trying to get Fung Kwok-cheong, Chien Nung-fun, Liang Shi-yi, Li Yuan-hung, and other political leaders, as well as leaders in industry, commerce, education, diplomacy and journalism to join.

This Party will also select ten persons to make arrangements with the South-West to upset a certain Northern Party. It expects to accomplish its work within three years, at latest.

INTERNAL PEACE.

The Southern Associate Peace delegates, excepting Hu Hon-mun, met at Tong Shi-yi's residence yesterday morning and discussed what steps should be taken regarding the arrival of the Northern delegates, Vong Yau-ling and Kong Chiu-kit.

They decided that no formal negotiations could begin unless the whole Northern Delegation could come to Shanghai. They have telegraphed to Canton and Peking accordingly.

It is reported that the On Fook Club wishes to appoint Tuan Ki-sui chief Peace Delegate to negotiate peace with Shum Chun-hin.

CHIEN NUNG-FUN AND THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Since his resignation Chien Nung-fun has been assisting in the movement to upset the new Parliament.

Tien Mun-lit has not left Peking, but he does not attend to his duties in the Ministry or receive guests.

Sien Pao-ki is trying hard to form a Cabinet.—*Hongkong Chinese Commercial News.*

NOTICES.

SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FROM EUROPE.

The s.s. PROMETHEUS, due here July 3 and leaves for Japan July 4.

The s.s. ATREUS, due here July 13 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan July 14.

The s.s. EURYPYLUS, due here July 15 and leaves for Shanghai, Taku and Dalny July 16.

The s.s. NAGOYA, left London June 5, due here July 21 and leaves for Japan ports July 22.

The s.s. MALTA, left London June 19, due here August 5 and leaves for Japan ports August 6.

The s.s. HECTOR, due here July 25 and leaves for Shanghai and Hankow July 26.

The s.s. HYSON, due here July 21 and leaves for Japan July 22.

The s.s. ANTILOCHUS, due here July 22 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan July 23.

The s.s. AGAPENOR, due here July 29 and leaves for Japan July 30.

The s.s. TEENKAI, due here August 7 and leaves for Shanghai, Taku and Dairen August 8.

The s.s. PYREUS, due here August 8 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan August 9.

The s.s. ORESTES, due here August 11 and leaves for Shanghai August 12.

The s.s. INABA MARU, left London May 31 and is due here via Suez July 10.

The s.s. KAMO MARU, left London June 14 and is due here via Suez July 20.

FROM SHANGHAI.

The s.s. WEST MUNHAM, due here from Shanghai via Manila on or about July 5.

The s.s. JASON, leaves Shanghai July 3, due here July 8 and leaves for London via Singapore.

The s.s. TYDEUS, leaves Shanghai July 15, due here July 20 and leaves for Liverpool via Singapore.

The s.s. TAMBA MARU, left Shanghai June 30 and is due here July 3.

The s.s. KATORI MARU, left Shanghai June 30 and is due here July 3.

The s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, left Shanghai June 29 and is due here via Manila July 5.

FROM JAPAN.

The s.s. NAGOYA, leaves Yokohama August 9 and is due here August 20.

The s.s. MALTA, leaves Yokohama August 23 and is due here September 3.

The s.s. TALTHYBIUS, leaves Yokohama June 28 and is due here July 12.

The s.s. NINGCHOW, leaves Yokohama June 21 and is due here July 8 and leaves for Liverpool.

The s.s. ANYO MARU, due here from Moji August 31 and leaves for South America September 10.

The s.s. SEIYO MARU, due here from Moji October 24 and leaves for South America November 4.

The s.s. JAPAN, leaves Kobe July 6, due here July 13 and leaves for Calcutta July 15.

The s.s. BORNEO MARU, due here from Kobe and Moji July 15 and leaves for Java ports July 17.

The s.s. HOKUTO MARU, due here from Kobe and Moji July 27 and leaves for Java ports July 29.

The s.s. NELEUS, leaves Yokohama July 19 and is due here August 5.

The s.s. AGAMEMNON, leaves Yokohama July 12 and is due here July 24.

The s.s. DEUCALION, leaves Yokohama July 26 and is due here August 12.

The s.s. MISHIMA MARU, leaves Yokohama June 27 and is due here July 12.

The s.s. SADO MARU, leaves Yokohama July 11 and is due here July 26.

The s.s. KITANO MARU, leaves Yokohama July 25 and is due here Aug. 9.

The s.s. INABA MARU, leaves Yokohama August 8 and is due here Aug. 23.

The s.s. KAMO MARU, leaves Yokohama August 22 and is due here Sept. 6.

The s.s. IYO MARU, leaves Yokohama Sept. 5 and is due here Sept. 20.

The s.s. ATSUTA MARU, leaves Yokohama Sept. 19 and is due here October 4.

The s.s SHIDZUOKA MARU, leaves Yokohama October 3 and is due here October 18.

The s.s. KAGA MARU, leaves Yokohama October 17 and is due here Nov. 1.

The s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU, leaves Yokohama October 31 and is due here November 15.

FROM JAVA.

The s.s. RIOJUN MARU, due here from Java ports July 4 and leaves for Japan ports July 7.

The s.s. BANRI MARU, due here from Java ports July 26 and leaves for Japan ports July 29.

The s.s. BORNEO MARU, due here from Java ports August 28 and leaves for Japan ports Aug st 31

The s.s HOKUTO MARU, due here from Java ports September 9 and leaves for Japan ports September 12.

FROM MANILA.

The s.s. PROTESILAUS, leaves Manila July 7 due here July 9 and leaves for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle July 14.

The s.s. TYNDAREUS, leaves Manila July 26, due here July 29 and leaves for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle August 14.

The s.s. TENYO MARU, due here July 14 and leaves for San Francisco July 21.

The s.s. SIBERIA MARU due here July 22 and leaves for San Francisco July 30.

FROM BOMBAY.

The s.s. KAIFUKU MARU, left Bombay June 24 and is due here via Singapore July 16.

FROM CALCUTTA.

The s.s. SHINGO MARU, left Calcutta June 23 and is due here via Singapore July 14.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

The s.s. AKI MARU, left Sydney June 28 and is due here July 18.

FROM AMERICA.

The s.s. PROTESILAUS, left Seattle May 26, due here July 9 via Japan, Vladivostok and Manila.

The s.s. TYNDAREUS, left Seattle June 16, due here July 28 via Japan, Vladivostok and Manila.

The s.s. CYCLOPS, leaves Seattle July 9, due here August 9 via Japan, Vladivostok and Manila.

The s.s. NANKING, leaves San Francisco July 17 and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports and Shanghai August 10.

The s.s. ECUADOR, left San Francisco May 31 and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila July 10.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. *Teiresias*, for Hongkong: from Liverpool, Mrs. A. Hoy, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Williams, 2 daughters and son, Major L. G. Bird, Mrs. Bird and child, Lt.-Col. F. H. Bell, Mrs. Bell, Governess and 4 children, Major and Mrs. Wilkinson and daughter, Lt.-Col. R. M. Cross; for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rich, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Bollard, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Park and 2 children, Captain and Mrs. Jackson and child, Lieut. and Mrs G. E. James, Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. H. Knight, and Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Holmwood.

ARRIVALS.

July 3.

CHANGSHA, Brit., 1,463 tons, from Manila, Capt. Gambill, B. & S., B11.

PAK WO, Chi., 1,147 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. Hamblen, Kwong Hing, C45.

BESSIA DOLLAR, Brit., 2,798 tons from Vancouver, Capt. J. Abernathy, Robert Dollar Co., A21.

PROMETHEUS, Brit., 3,391 tons, from Singapore, Capt. W. P. Boyan, B. & S., Holts Wharf.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Ecuador* left Shanghai on Monday, June 30, for Manila, and is expected to arrive at Hongkong on July 10.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s *West Sequana* is due here on the July 10.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Manila on July 2, leaves there July 3, and is due here on July 5, at daylight.

The Ben Line s.s. *Benledi* from Middlesbro' and London left Singapore for this port on 30th June and may be expected to arrive here on or about 6th July.

—:o:—

Latest Advices.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki on June 30, a.m., left there June 30, p.m., and is due at Kobe on July 1.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Tenyo Maru* arrived at Yokohama June 28, and will sail July 1, as per schedule, being due at this Port July 14.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Siberia Maru* sailed from San Francisco June 19.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Aki Maru* (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via usual ports on the 28th June, and is expected here on the 18th July.

The Admiral Line's s.s. *West Munham* is due to arrive here from Shanghai via Manila on or about July 5.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Montcagle* from Vladivostock arrived at Vancouver on June 20.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Metlaren* from Hongkong on May 22, arrived at Vancouver on June 19.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kaifuku Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 24th June, and is expected here on the 16th July.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Persia Maru* arrived at Yokohama June 25 and sails June 27, as per schedule, for Honolulu and San Francisco.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Shinyo Maru* (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 23rd June, and is expected here on the 14th July.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kamo Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suez Canal on the 14th June, and is expected here on the 20th July.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Yokohama on June 21, and is due at Vancouver on June 30.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Inaba Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suez Canal on the 31st May, and is expected here on the 10th July.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Shinyo Maru* arrived at Yokohama June 1 and will sail June 4 for Honolulu and San Francisco as per schedule.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Nippon Maru* arrived at Yokohama 8th June and will sail 22nd June, as per schedule, being due at this Port 30th June.

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless Telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

FRIDAY, July 4.

Shanghai & Japan—Per TAMBA MARU.

SATURDAY, July 5.

Straits—Per TEIRESIAS.

Manila, U.S.A. and Canada — Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FRIDAY, July 4.

Saigon—Per HALDIS, 9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok and Ceylon—Per HOPSANG, 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per TAMBA MARU. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per BENARTY, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 2 p.m.

Philippine Islands — Per BESSIE DOLLAR, 3 p.m.

Saigon—Per KANSU, 3 p.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per CHAKSANG, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 5.

Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta—Per KWAISANG, 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China — Per YINGCHOW, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 6.

Pakhoi and Haiphong - Per KAIFONG, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung —Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, July 7.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per NIPPON MARU. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Japan via Moji and South America—Per MALAY MARU, 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 8.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per KANCHOW, 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China — Per TEAN, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 1.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 10.

Shanghai and North China — Per SUNNING, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via CANADA—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via CANADA—Per CHICAGO MARU. Registration 5 p.m. July 11, Letters 8.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, July 11.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per INABA MARU, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per MISHIMA MARU. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, July 12.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per TALTHYBIUS. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, July 11, at 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 2 p.m.

Philippine Islands — Per TAMING, 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China — Per KWANGSE, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 13.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via CANADA—Per KATORI MARU, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, July 14.

Japan via Moji, Honolulu, San Francisco and South America—Per KIYO MARU, 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, July 19.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per AKI MARU, 10 a.m.

MONDAY, July 21.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per TAMBA MARU, 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 23.

Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per SADO MARU. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, July 25.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per SADO MARU. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE

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WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

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